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Contents of To-day's Journal.

Page 1. The Worst Storm for Years. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 2. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 3. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 4. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 5. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 6. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 7. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 8. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 9. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 10. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 11. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 12. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 13. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 14. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 15. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 16. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 17. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 18. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 19. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 20. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 21. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 22. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 23. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 24. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 25. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 26. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 27. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 28. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 29. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 30. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 31. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 32. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 33. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 34. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 35. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 36. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 37. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 38. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 39. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

Page 40. The Maine Press Association. An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm. PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON WHISPERS.

McComas has won the Maryland Senatorial contest and after March next the Senate will contain two Republicans from Maryland.

Mr. Gorman entered the Senate in 1881 and for some years past has been a power on the Democratic side of the chamber.

The President has signed the bill accepting the invitation of Norway to attend the international fisheries exposition at Bergen from May to September, 1898.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular to customs officers instructing them that merchandise in bonded manufacturing warehouses is not subject to three years' limitation of the bonding privilege.

As an act of international courtesy the way and means committee has agreed to report favorably a bill exempting from duty a set of bells given by the czar of Russia to the Russian church at Bridgeport, Conn.

Statehood legislation at this session was killed Jan. 20th, by the House committee on territories rejecting the Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma bills by a vote of 8 to 3.

The first two measures were bunched and defeated. Then the Oklahoma bill was taken up and beaten by the same vote. There was no discussion, as it was understood at the last meeting that the votes were taken without further preliminaries.

Delegates Smith and Ferguson of Arizona and New Mexico, stated that they wished to put themselves on record that if they were allowed to vote they would vote for the bills.

President McKinley has signed the bill authorizing the payment to William L. Grant of Gardiner of \$77,000 on account of his wagon train lost in Texas to the rangers over 35 years ago.

Hon. H. M. Heath of Augusta has been the successful prosecutor of the claim.

Congressman Boutelle has introduced a bill to establish a military post in or near Bangor. The bill provides for the gift to the government of 300 acres of land and carries an appropriation of \$50,000.

"Owney," the most famous tramp dog that ever lived, has been placed in a glass case in the Post Office Museum in Washington; or, rather, his stuffed carcass was placed in that position of distinction.

"Owney" has traveled more than 200,000 miles in railroad cars and was known to every postal agent in the United States. One day last summer he bit a little girl in Minneapolis and was shot.

In brief, "No man who has any regard for safety or life," writes Wm. H. Jeffrey, under date January 14th from Seattle to the Portland Evening Star, "should start from Maine with less than \$1,000 to go to the Klondike for gold."

Mr. Jeffrey remarks that everybody on the coast has a keen eye out for the "tenderfoot's pile," and "don't mislead yourself" into thinking you can go into Yukon country for \$400 or \$500.

"You simply cannot." Captain Sigsbee of the United States warship Maine, accompanied by Consul Gen. Lee and Lieutenants Howard and Halenman, of the Maine, paid a visit Jan. 27th at Havana to Gen. Parado, the acting captain general, who received them cordially and cordially.

They expressed themselves as well satisfied with the interview. An English syndicate has bought all the menhaden factories and steamers from Round Pond to Delaware, and propose to do an immense business the coming season, if the fish make their appearance.

The Army and Navy journals think that the naval demonstrations recently made by the United States in Southern waters are very significant and indicative of a purpose to finally intervene by force in Cuba.

Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, president of the Chilkoot Railroad and Transportation company, has advised of the completion of the company's line, and the Chilkoot Pass to Lake Lindemann.

This marks a new era for Klondike travel, as the time between tide water and the headwaters of the Yukon river is shortened from a month to one day.

It is understood in Madrid that the supreme war council will sentence Lieut. Gen. Weyler to two months' imprisonment, but that the government will grant him a pardon.

The proposed reduction of mail deliveries in the cities will not go into effect pending action by Congress.

Daniel Lawrence Blaine, rear admiral of the United States navy, retired, died at his home in Brooklyn Sunday night of heart failure, following an attack of rheumatism.

Cold Weather in Maine.

Three Days Report of the Temperature.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 28. Hallowsford reports 20 and Gardiner 23 below.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 28. 2 a. m. The thermometer now registers 23 degrees below zero.

ROCKLAND, Jan. 28. This is the coldest night of the season, 16 below at 10 p. m.

SCARBORO, Jan. 28. The temperature is 22 degrees below to-night.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 28. The cold is extreme here to-night. The glass shows 16 degrees below.

BANGOR, Jan. 28. The record this morning was sixteen below at six o'clock, while at Eastport two below was the lowest point reported.

PORTLAND, Jan. 28. To-night is the coldest thus far of the season, the thermometer ranging from 5 to 10 below about the city.

ROCKLAND, Jan. 28. At midnight the thermometer registered 12 below and this morning it is still dropping. It is the coldest night of the winter at this locality.

LEWISTON, Jan. 28. This was the coldest night of the season, the temperature ranging from 18 below at Lewiston to 36 below at Danville Junction.

BELFAST, Jan. 29. The cold wave was very severe in Belfast and vicinity this morning. The mercury stood at 18 below here, 40 at Burnham, 32 at Liberty and 20 at Wintport.

ROCKLAND, January 31. At 1 o'clock this morning the thermometer registers 6 below zero.

LEWISTON, January 31. 1 a. m. The thermometer registers from 20 to 24 degrees below zero in various parts of the city.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 31. The thermometer didn't go above zero all day Sunday. At 1 o'clock this morning it registered 31 below.

BANGOR, Jan. 31. This is the coldest night of the winter and the thermometer at 1.50 a. m. was 32 below.

Concerning Local Industries.

Mathews Bro's mill is running ten hours per day with a full crew, and with large orders ahead.

Geo. T. Reed is at work on a large order from Gloucester for roller bushings for vessel's blocks and is making weekly shipments.

The Mt. Waldo Granite Co. has finished shipping stone from Frankfort until spring. A large number of shipments have been made during the past few months.

A Serious Railroad Accident.

Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Cunningham of Troy Among the Killed.

A terrible disaster occurred on the Maine Central railroad at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, in the town of Orono, by which the Provincial express, or train 29, from Bangor for St. John was wrecked.

A Sunday special to the Boston Globe was instantly killed, another, Mrs. Daniel Cunningham of Troy, Me., was so badly injured that she died a few minutes after being taken from the wreck, and 38, as nearly as can be ascertained, were injured, two of whom died early Sunday morning.

Following is an list of the dead: Mrs. Jennie S. Murray, supposed of Calais, Me., instantly killed.

Mrs. Daniel Cunningham, Troy, Me., taken from the wreck dead.

Daniel Cunningham, Troy, Me., died of injuries at 2 a. m. Sunday.

Rev. Fr. Matthew H. McGrath, South Boston, died at 9 a. m. Sunday.

A Sunday special to the Boston Globe says: Daniel Cunningham died at 2 o'clock this afternoon and his body was laid beside that of his wife at the Orono house.

The surgeons say that the vitality of this aged man was surprising. He was practically pulseless from the time of the accident until his death, and yet much of the time he was conscious, and before midnight laid out in the car, talking freely of the accident and his condition.

He was not told of his wife's death. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were on their way to Enfield to visit friends.

The place where the accident occurred is about an eighth of a mile below Orono station, where there is a curve of about ten degrees. At this point is a "hill," which is of course, greatly exaggerated by the accident and his condition.

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The Maine Press Association.

The annual meeting of the Maine Press Association was held in Portland Jan. 26th and 27th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, John M. S. Hunter, Farmington.

Vice Presidents, A. E. Forbes, South Paris; Asher C. Hinds, Portland; George H. Gilman, Houlton.

Secretary, Joseph Wood, Portland.

Treasurer, P. O. Vickery, Augusta.

Corresponding secretary, Jonathan P. Cilley, Rockland.

Executive committee, John M. S. Hunter, Farmington; M. N. Rich, Portland; John F. Hill, Augusta; Charles A. Pillsbury, Belfast.

The usual routine business was disposed of, and the following were elected to membership: Frederick W. Pickard, Charles E. Williams and Novello Crafts of Portland, Frederick W. Sanborn of Norway, Liston P. Evans of Dover and Orrin J. Dickey of Belfast.

Geo. W. Norton of the Portland Express was elected poet and Frank S. Rich of Bangor essayist for next year. It was voted to make the summer excursion to Halifax, N. S., and C. W. Robbins of Old Town, H. C. Prince of Waterville and M. N. Rich of Portland were appointed a special committee to make the necessary arrangements.

The following delegates to the National Editorial Association—which meets this year in Denver, Colo.—were appointed: Frederick W. Plaisted, Augusta; Marshall N. Rich, Portland; George H. Gilman, Houlton; Charles F. Flynn, Augusta; alternates, Chester W. Robbins, Old Town; Arthur E. Forbes, South Paris; Millard E. Mudgett, Bangor; Joseph O. Smith, Skowhegan.

The Loud bill was discussed informally Wednesday afternoon and at length Thursday forenoon, and while it had its advocates in the representatives of Portland dailies there was a very decided majority against the measure.

President Burleigh, who was in Washington at the time, told of the efforts made by the Maine delegation to secure amendments that would remove the objectionable features of the bill, and of Mr. Loud's refusal to accept any amendments whatever.

There was, therefore, but one course for the Maine Press Association to pursue, and by a very decided majority it adopted a resolution disapproving of the bill. The resolution is given elsewhere.

Mr. Hunter of Farmington summed up the matter in a few words when he said that the Loud bill if enacted and strictly enforced would kill off seven-eighths of the country papers.

A motion was made, but was voted down, to abolish the literary exercises which have been a feature of the annual meetings since the Association was organized.

The older members in particular opposed this innovation, and Mr. Owen spoke of the essays and poems as the most interesting features of the annual reports. This is certainly true of the contributions of the late E. H. Ellwell, who excelled in both prose and verse; and there are essays by other members which may be read to-day with both pleasure and profit.

As to poets the problem is more difficult, but the Association seems to have found a poet laureate in Mr. F. H. Colley, whose muse is of the risible-prooking order, and provides a capital afterpiece to an essay that may be practical or serious in tone.

At the meeting last week the essayist and alternate failed to appear, and Mr. Colley came to the rescue with the following poem, which made a decided hit:

AN EDITORIAL STRIKE.

Once in days of yore, when editors, To a city by the sea, There came a band of editors, A goodly company.

And within the halls of justice They laid aside their care, And sighed in sweet contentment In the city fathers' chair.

For nearly two score years these men Of courage, brawn and brain, Had held their meetings roundabout The good old State of Maine.

And talked of editorial care, And making subscribers pay, As farmers talk of ploughing, And "how to make hens lay."

No carping care or thought of ill Oppressed these knights of pen, And the world was full of music Like the sound of a grand amen.

And the earth seemed sad at her moorings And wars were but jingoes' fads, And the world was full of music Like the sound of a grand amen.

When lo, a feeling of sadness Fell on that joyous band, As if that swelling harmony Were unwarmed by a ruthless hand.

And then an ominous whisper Passed from one to another, "Our essays have struck."

Now when that goodly company Their heads with grief bowed low, They lifted up their voices In lamentation loud.

And Kennebec's waves were troubled As they beat on Hallowell's shore, And the pines in Aroostook's forests Shook houlton with their roar.

Then the wise men, hoary-headed, Sought to soothe the troubled throng, Talked to them of arbitration, Argued earnestly and long.

For the poor half-paid essayists And historians all about, Feared unless there were concessions That the poet would "go out."

But when the poet rose to sing Then was the tumult still, Entranced they listened to his song Until their hearts were filled.

With joy again, And with one voice They cried in loud acclaim, "Blame not the essayists for this strike, The tariff bill's to blame."

We agree with Mr. Owen that the literary exercises should be retained, supplemented if you please by practical papers and discussion, but did not like his slighting reference to the county historian.

We believe the county histories to be the most valuable feature of the annual reports, and that the county historians should be induced to attend faithfully to their duties. A few of them do; but the majority do not. If a new paper is started, however brief its existence, the fact should be noted, as well as enlargements of existing papers, change of management, etc. This will furnish the material for the future historian of the Maine Press, and it cannot otherwise be obtainable.

We derive much satisfaction in reading in Griffin's history of the Press of Maine, published in 1872, of the papers started in Belfast, not to supply "a long felt want," but to "kill the Journal." There were three or four of them, and they were short lived, while the Journal has entered upon its 70th volume, and bids fair to round out a century at least. By all means retain the county histories, not in the form of essays, eulogies

An Old-Fashioned Snow Storm.

February opened with a real old-fashioned snow storm, such as comes once in half a dozen years, more or less. The last day of January gave us a quiet snow fall early in the day, to which a northerly gale was added in the evening.

The wind increased in violence during the night and a large amount of snow fell. Tuesday morning the roads were blocked, houses and stores were barricaded by drifts, and travel and business were generally suspended.

The snow was very uneven upon the ground, blowing completely off in places, while in others the drifts were from six to ten feet high. No mail stages arrived during the day, and Conductor Sullivan received orders to await the arrival of a snow plow.

The plow was unable to get through that day. But two milk teams came into the city Tuesday, Piper's and Abbott's. Allen Shaw started to go to the waterworks station with a team, but put up his horse at N. E. Keen's and made the remainder of the trip on foot.

One singular freak of the wind was noted. On the business streets of the city the walks were blown nearly or quite bare of snow, while just outside were sharp pointed drifts from five to seven feet in height.

On account of the lack of milk teams there was a great sale of condensed milk at the grocery stores in the afternoon. But very few places of business were open in the evening.

The weather cleared during the night and the sun shone brightly yesterday morning, but on account of the condition of the roads Superintendent Brick ordered the signal for no school. The snow plow made an attempt to come from Waterville Tuesday morning and was obliged to return, but came out Wednesday at 5 a. m., and arrived here at 6.45.

There were two locomotives and they had hard work in some of the drifts. Conductor Clements and engineers Paul and Nickerson were in charge. The snow plow left here at 8.20, closely followed by Conductor Sullivan's passenger train.

The Belfast Savings Bank was opened for business all day Tuesday as usual; but Mr. J. H. Quimby, the cashier, says that for the first time in the history of the institution he did not have a caller.

One citizen, who has lived on Primrose Hill forty-three years, says that not a single team passed his house during the day Tuesday, the first time that it ever occurred.

Wednesday the bay was all frozen over above Carter's wharf, and there was a good deal of ice off the bluff at Northport and at the mouth of the river.

The steamers M. & M. and Silver Star did not appear Tuesday, but made their regular trips Wednesday. The M. & M. landed at the steamboat wharf, not being able to reach Lewis wharf on account of the ice in the upper harbor.

The tramps at the jail were put at work on the streets Wednesday morning. The passenger train, which left at 11 a. m. Wednesday, brought the mails to date, and the roads having been opened through on the main lines.

A Gloucester dispatch says that John J. Holmes was sent anchored off Hallowell's Neck Monday afternoon, but Tuesday was not to be seen. The owners of the vessel in Belfast have heard nothing from her. They think the captain put to sea when the storm came on.

The mail stages all failed of appearance Wednesday, as did also two milk teams. Mr. H. Chase has furnished us with facts of a more severe snow storm which occurred Feb. 21, 1873, and no trains were run in or out of Belfast until March 1st.

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Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1898. It is gradually becoming apparent that the silver cause is not commanding the strength and unanimity of support that it did in the campaign of 1896. The New York Journal, which was Mr. Bryan's organ in the East, has deliberately abandoned him, as was long ago anticipated. This means more than the mere action of this journal, for a change of that kind would not have been made unless those dictating it had seen that the plan would be a popular one. The fact is, there is a strong rebellion against Bryan and Bryanism in the East and certain parts of the South. Word comes from the Middle West that this sentiment is also being felt there. The silver proposition is losing its hold upon a large class of the communities which in the last national campaign supported it, which is in view of the fact that prosperity has come without a return to free coinage, and they have begun to realize that the issues upon which the campaign of 1896 was made were false ones. The assertion was very frequently made during all that campaign that prosperity could not come to the people of the United States without an enormous increase of the currency of the country, and that this could only be done by the free coinage of silver. Now that the prosperity has come in the face of the refusal to accept the silver proposition, it is apparent that the campaign of 1896 was waged upon false assumptions and false statements. The apparent determination of Mr. Bryan to make silver, and silver only, his hobby so long as he remains before the public in the attitude of the spokesman of the Democratic party, has led a good many Democrats all over the country to the conclusion that some broader man, and one who will not confine himself exclusively to the subject of 16 to 1, is likely to be a more successful party candidate in 1900.

THE SENATE AND CURRENCY.

Now that Senator Hanna is elected, and assurance given that his vote and voice and co-operation will be at the service of the Republican forces in the Senate, the effort to pass a currency bill will be again resumed. The Senate is still closely divided, especially in view of the fact that the Oregon seat has not yet been filled, but there is good reason to hope that a combination of the Democrats who refuse to co-operate with the silver forces will be sufficient to carry through the Senate some legislation along the lines recommended by the President in his message. It is not expected that extreme legislation upon this subject can be had during the present Congress, but the simple plan outlined by the President in his message, proposing to retain in the Treasury the greenbacks and Sherman notes redeemed in gold, and permit national banks to increase their circulation up to the par value of their bonds, appeals so strongly to all classes, except those who are determined to make the money of the country of the "flat" character, that there is a good deal of hope that a measure framed along these lines can yet be passed by this Congress.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

The discussion and the vote in the Senate on the Immigration Bill shows very clearly where the Republican party stands in the matter of intelligence and law and order. The leading men of the party have spoken out clearly and vigorously in favor of a law which shall exclude from the United States the ignorant, the depraved and the unsatisfactory classes which have, during the past few years, made up such a large proportion of the immigration. The Republican party, it will be remembered, passed a measure of this kind during the closing months of President Cleveland's term, and it was vetoed by him. Now that there is a Republican President in the White House, there is little doubt but that the measure will become a law and that the world will be given to understand that the party in control of affairs in the United States does not desire to recruit the citizenship of this nation with ignorant and degraded men, and is not willing to permit this class to come into competition with intelligent American citizens, or assist in controlling national affairs.

EXPORTS FOR 1897.

The Treasury Department figures showing the exports of domestic merchandise during the year 1897 and the preceding year of 1896 indicate that notwithstanding the enactment of a protective tariff law, our productions have gone abroad in even greater quantities than under the Wilson low tariff measure. In the first eleven months of 1897 the exports of agricultural implements were \$5,149,000, against \$4,527,000 for the first eleven months of 1896. The value of cattle exported in the first eleven months of 1897 was \$35,498,000, against \$30,021,000 in 1896. The value of the horses exported in these eleven months of 1897 was \$5,176,000, against \$3,282,000 in 1896. The value of sheep exported in the first eleven months of 1897 was \$1,259,000, against \$1,891,000 in 1896, showing a falling off in the exportation of these animals. This, however, is more than satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that the sheep-raisers of the country are branching out into sheep-raising and wool growing. Of barley the exports increased from \$5,555,000 in 1896 to \$6,535,000 in the eleven months mentioned in 1897. Some very gratifying figures are found in the exportation of corn, which, in 1897, amounted to \$53,441,000 against \$39,392,000 in 1896, and cornmeal \$1,209,000 in 1897 against \$551,000 in 1896. The exportation of oats has increased from \$6,796,000 in 1896 to \$11,852,000 in 1897; oatmeal from \$789,000 to \$1,025,000; rye from \$2,038,000 to \$4,362,000. Of course in wheat the contrast is marked, the value of the exports of the first eleven months of 1896 being \$51,356,000 against \$87,412,000 in 1897. The value of the total exports of breadstuffs was \$160,000,000 in 1896 against \$222,000,000 in 1897. The exports of carriages, cars, etc., have risen from \$5,924,000 in the first eleven months of 1896 to \$9,393,000 in the corresponding

WHO MAKES A BETTER SLEIGH

THAN STURTEVANT-LARRABEE?

THEY ARE OF THE
**BEST STYLE, MATERIAL,
STRENGTH AND WORKMANSHIP**

We have part of Two car-loads left and will sell the remainder at a low price.

*** FUR AND PLUSH ROBES. ***

Street and Stable Blankets, * Whips and Halters, * All kinds of Sleigh Bells

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EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE.

60 Main St.

period of 1897. Of hog products the exports in 1896 were \$27,927,000 against \$35,506,000 in 1897; of butter, the exports of 1896 were \$3,578,000 against \$4,412,000 in 1897; of cheese, exports of 1896 were \$3,512,000 against \$5,212,000 in 1897; of vegetables, the exports of 1896 were \$1,678,000 against \$2,231,000 in 1897; of wood manufactures \$7,413,000 against \$9,017,000, and of lumber, \$10,548,000 against \$12,537,000.

BEEF SUGAR.

The very considerable increase in the consumption of sugar in the United States during the past twelve months points to the field which the beet-sugar enterprise in this country has to fill. The sugar consumed during the year 1897 was 2,696,290 tons against 1,960,086 tons in 1896, an increase of 364,177 tons. There were last year only 41,347 tons of beet sugar produced in the United States, 289,000 tons of cane sugar, 5,000 tons of maple sugar, and 300 tons of sorghum sugar, making a total of 336,650 tons of various kinds of sugar produced in the country, and leaving 1,700,000 tons to be imported, most of which comes from Europe. It is claimed by the friends of beet sugar, however, that from this time forward, the annual increase in the beet-sugar product will be very large and that there is no reason why it should not finally include the entire amount now imported from Europe and elsewhere.

American Industries Supreme.

Old World Manufacturers Surpassed at Every Point.

Some surprising facts about the successful competition of American with European manufacturers are embodied in a report which has just reached the State Department from Consul General Mason at Frankfurt. The secretary of the British Iron Trade Association, Mr. Jeans, who is an expert of the highest authority, is quoted as saying:

"I know of cases where the labor on a ton of billets and rails is 25 to 35 per cent. less in America than the lowest cost of which I have ever heard in this country, although the wages paid in America are materially higher."

Another expert recently visited the United States to find "the secret of the superior quality and cheapness of American factory-made shoes." He has reported to the German manufacturers that the average wages earned by all classes of operatives in the American shoe factories was \$15 a week, and the net labor cost of a pair of shoes produced is 40c. In the German factories the average wage is \$8.80 per week and the cost of labor on a pair of shoes is 58c a pair.

"Facts like this," Mr. Mason says, "have produced a noticeable change in the attitude of the intelligent manufacturers toward the growing danger from beyond the sea. Bessemer pig iron, \$2.43 to \$3.65 less per ton in the United States, has enabled the steelmakers of Pennsylvania to underbid those of England for the rails and other supplies of the London underground railroad and to place an order for 800,000 tons of steel rails with the British East Indian Government."

Three years ago German manufacturers of bicycles and sewing machines thought that if it was not for the tariff, they could sell their goods in the United States. Now American bicycles have so successfully invaded all parts of Germany that the manufacturers of that country are demanding a special high duty on American wheels as essential to their future existence.

Bridge builders of Belgium and Great Britain were astonished recently to find a contract for an important bridge in Holland taken from them by a Philadelphia company.

There has been in session a council of specialists at Berlin to consider how the industrial interests of Germany shall meet American competition. The "unexamined economy and efficiency of American railway transportation" was noted as a factor which puts Germany at a disadvantage.

In the convention of iron and steel producers at Cologne, Director Schroeder said: "The German iron and steel industry may claim that in respect to technical capacity it is not behind that of the great American plants, and as we must not resort to wage reduction save in the last extremity the only means of relief is in lower freights. Without substantial help by this means the German iron and steel industry will not be able to maintain its export trade, much less increase it."

By far the most significant sign of the times, the Consul General thinks, is the rapidly increasing popularity of American-made machinery and tools in Germany. He mentions a number of American companies which have recently established agencies for the sale of machines and tools in Germany. Iron and wood working machines from the United States are being adopted by the German manufacturers. A definite demand for American pig iron has arisen in Germany.

"It has been demonstrated," comments Mr. Mason, "that, under intelligent, progressive management, highly paid labor, especially when employed to use complicated machinery, is, after all, the cheapest, and that, in the race for supremacy, the inert, congested population of the old world have been in many cases left behind by the people who, more than any other, have reduced economy of labor to an exact science."

Editorial Notes.

The advice of the silver triumvirate, Dubois, Mantle, and Pettigrew, was not heeded by the Japanese statesmen and Japan still retains the gold standard.

Mr. Bryan was heard to say that what he wants more than anything else is a good rest. Can it be possible that he wants it more than the rest of the people?

Mr. Bryan does not seem to consider free-silver talk worth paying for. At least he offered to lecture at Ann Arbor for nothing if permitted to discuss his so-called bimetalism, but for talking on other subjects he required fifty per cent. of the gross receipts.

It is time for some of the calamity waiters to "explain" how it occurred that the exports of the United States in 1897 were larger than in any year in the history of the country. These are the folks who have been insisting that the Dingley law would cut off our foreign market.

The Eastern Democratic leaders declare openly that they no longer consider it a wise policy to support Bryan and his single principle of 16 to 1; the middle-of-the-road Populist leaders emphatically declare against further co-operation and fusion with the Democratic party, claiming that Bryan's free silver was stolen from their own creed. To disinterested observers it would appear that Mr. Bryan has a difficult task before him in swinging into line even those who supported him in 1896, let alone searching for raw recruits to swell his ranks.

The free-traders are doubtless preparing to scream exultingly over the Treasury deficiency which will no doubt appear in the January statement. The January earnings will probably be considerably in excess of those of December under the present law, showing a steady increase in its earnings, but owing to the heavy interest payments and other unusual demands upon the Treasury, which always occur at the beginning of the year, it is probable that the receipts will be more than balanced by these extra expenses. Nevertheless, free-traders are preparing to make capital out of the situation.

The railroads reflect to a great extent the business condition of the country. With hard times their earnings are small, and vice versa. The following railroad report speaks for itself: "Earnings of all railroads in the United States reported December, \$43,364,279, indicate substantially the same rate of increase, exceeding last year's by 10.5 per cent., and the earnings of 1892 for the same roads by 1.6 per cent. Since 1892 was, on the whole, the most prosperous year thus far, comparisons indicate, notwithstanding the lowest prices ever known, that the volume of business is larger, and that in spite of some cutting of rates the earnings of railroads are larger than in the best year of past history."

A new breed of prophets has arisen from the ranks of Democracy, which bids fair to outclass all the old competitors. Our Uncle Richard Bland foretells sweeping Democratic gains next fall in the Congressional elections. But he is a little too general in his predictions for the present order of things. The Honorable Champ I. Clark comes to the front specifically and announces that the Democrats will capture Congressmen in every district that did not go Republican in 1896 by at least 5,000 Republican majority. This is pretty good stuff, but it takes Texan statesmen to do things up artistically. One of the Lone Star's Congressmen grows enthusiastic in the statement that "the next House of Representatives will consist wholly of Democrats." That is the kind of a prophet to have.

The statistics of the iron trade give the lie to those citizens wearing smoked glasses who asserted that the prosperity incident to the election of President McKinley was only a temporary affair and would soon subside, leaving the country in a worse condition than previously. The iron trade, as a barometer, is a sure indication of the general business condition of the country. Manufacturers of iron and steel enter into all lines and branches of industry the country over, from the office of the Wall street stock broker to the kitchen of the small farmer. The Pennsylvania Railroad alone has ordered one hundred thousand tons of steel rails and a new railroad in Maine has ordered twelve thousand tons. Orders for cars, railroad supplies, plates, bars, and struc-

tural material are reported unusually large for the season.

The Republican party is and always has been the advocate of education and the best citizenship. Many of our best citizens, it is true, have been men and women who could neither read nor write, but it is also true that at the present time the great majority of illiterate immigrants reaching our shores constitute the riff-raff of Europe and are highly undesirable. The recent discussion in the Senate on the immigration bill now pending before Congress, and the unanimous Republican vote in that body favoring the passage of the bill, show where the Republicans stand on this subject. It will be remembered that a similar bill was passed by Congress last year and presented to President Cleveland for his signature, but received instead his veto. With President McKinley in hearty accord with the Republicans in Congress, there is no danger of the measure again meeting such a fate.

Maine Savings Banks.

Examiner Timberlake Makes His Annual Report. An Increase of Nearly 3,000 in Depositors.

Hon. F. E. Timberlake, the State bank examiner, has made his annual report on the condition of the Maine banks.

He says among other things: In compliance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes, chapter 46, section 126, I have the honor to submit herewith, for your consideration, the forty-first annual report of this department, showing the general conduct and condition of all the institutions under my supervision, and making such suggestions as have been deemed expedient.

The number, classes and assets of such institutions are as follows:

51 Savings banks.....	\$62,826,303 83
16 Trust and banking companies.....	7,513,403 15
33 Loan and building associations.....	2,912,063 61
100 Total.....	\$73,251,770 59

This is a decrease of four in the total number of institutions, and, notwithstanding this, an increase of \$2,793,084 35 in the aggregate amount of assets during the period covered by this report.

An equal distribution of these assets would give to each person in the State \$119.81.

They have paid depositors and stockholders \$2,540,767 21 in interests and dividends, during the year. This showing is highly satisfactory, when we take into consideration the fact that there has also been an increase in the amount of their undivided profits and reserve accumulations, and a general clearing off of poor investments.

The report shows an increase of 4,761 in savings banks depositors, and \$2,121,452 80 in the amount of deposits during the year. This gain is nearly twice that for the preceding year.

Out of a total of 167,879 depositors, 129,805 have \$500 or less standing to the credit of each, \$500 or less standing to the credit of each of 1896.

The average amount now standing to the credit of depositors is \$355.01, an increase of \$2.64 over that of 1896.

The amount of withdrawals during the year was \$10,425,527 37, and the amount deposited, including dividends credited, \$12,554,858 82.

Owing to the general appreciation in the value of securities, the larger amount of investments within the State and in government bonds, there has been but a slight increase in the amount of taxes paid to the State over that of 1896.

The reduction in the premium account, although small, is highly satisfactory, considering the fact that the banks have paid a premium on a large portion of the securities purchased during the year.

The present number of depositors in trust and banking companies is 13,005 and the amount of deposits \$5,024,120 78. This is an increase of \$672,394 65 in deposits during the year.

The time deposits and certificates of deposit are derived from much the same source as the deposits in savings banks. The present number of depositors in this class is 8,817 and the total deposits of \$3,166,728 76. This is an increase of \$459,830 19 in this kind of deposits during the year. The average balance standing to the credit of each depositor in this department is \$359.16, while that in the savings banks, as has already been stated, is \$355.01.

The amount of interest paid during the year on all deposits is \$109,249 08, and that in the savings department alone, \$96,254 65.

The rate of interest on time deposits varies from 2 to 4 per cent. per annum in the different banks. The average is substantially the same as the rate of dividends paid by savings banks.

The amount of dividends paid to stockholders is \$85,752. This would be an average of a little over 6 per cent. on the entire capital stock of these institutions, while the average rate paid last year was but 5 per cent. This gain in average earnings on the capital stock is due in part to the elimination of \$125,000 of non-dividend paying stocks from the statement as given in 1896.

In the loan and building associations there is an increase of only four in the number of shareholders; 1,031 1-2 in the number of shares outstanding; 108,911 49 in amount of accumulated capital; and \$221,517 16 in the total assets of these institutions during the year.

They have increased the number of their

loans 157, and the amount of the same \$143,583 57.

The recent amendments to the laws governing these institutions are already producing good results. The provision requiring each association to keep a monthly trial balance has much facilitated the work of this department, and has also been the means of improving the system of bookkeeping in many associations. All the officers are under bonds as now required by law. In many instances the premium charges have been reduced because of the law, and the cost of money to borrowers thereby lessened. More attention is now given to the accumulation of a guaranty fund, and the associations will be gradually strengthened thereby. In fact, the general tone and condition of the associations are improved in many respects.

Among the resources of many associations is found an account called "Permanent Expense." This item usually embraces the books, furniture and other expenses at time of organization. Though distinct from "Current Expense" account—charged off before declaring each dividend—it should be gradually reduced in amount and finally charged off the earnings, at least before the first series mature.

Mr. Timberlake reviews at some length the Lubec case and takes strong ground against the institution of postal savings banks.

Altogether it is a most satisfactory report.

The Ghost of Petit Menan.

The New York Sun's Eastern Maine correspondent has figured it all out, and now knows just what caused the failure of the Petit Menan enterprise. According to his story, on one of the most desirable building sites on that property, stood a small tombstone, erected over the remains of Henry Over, once a slave but later a mighty fisherman, who died in 1890, which tombstone—by Over's own orders—bore the legend:

My race is run, my labor o'er;
From earthly care my soul is free,
Here I shall rest forever more—
Cursed be the man that troubles me.

But the Petit Menan Co. was not superstitious, and one night the remains of Over, gravestone and all, were removed to Winter Harbor. Everybody knows the rest—how the Bay of Fundy fog at once came rolling in on Petit Menan, and stayed for a year, putting a damper on the hopes of the land boom.

The Sun's correspondent hears that a movement is started to bring the negro's bones to their old resting place—and if this is done—we shall see what we shall see.

Curfew.

Cover the fire, put out the lights,
The weary work of the day is done,
The shadows of night are on vale and heights,
We may sleep and rest till another sun.

Cover the fire, put out the lights,
The tasks of the year are over and done,
We have trodden our valleys, and climbed our heights,
In life's hard fight we have lost or won.

Cover the fire, put out the lights,
Smile in the dark, when the day is done,
We are God's dear children, in days and nights,
And safe in His love our swift years run.

A Charitable View: "What is your idea of a cynic?" "Well—a cynic is a humorist who had the misfortune to be born with his smile on one side." (Life.)

Coughs and colds, down to the very borderland of consumption, yield to the soothing, healing influences of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

CARTER'S LITTLE IVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

that cough or throat trouble may go to your lungs. What does that mean?

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar isn't claimed to cure consumption, but it will often prevent it. A positive cure for a cough. Sold by druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

...A Health Fable...
WHEN there's work to be done you send for Mr. X. He has been employed by your neighbor for years, and is reliable.

Time proves reliability.
When sick you grasp the first new floating straw in view, and forget the reliability of the "L. F." Atwood's Bitters.

People's bodies are still constructed as they were forty years ago, and the "L. F." cures more cases of indigestion and constipation than ever.

35c. a bottle. Avoid Imitations.

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Wants all kinds of Raw Furs, Skins, Ginseng, Seneca, &c. Full prices guaranteed. Careful selection, courteous treatment, immediate remittance. Shipping Tags, Ropes, furnished free. Write for latest price circulars. 6m38

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WASHES AND DYES AT ONE OPERATION... ANY COLOR.

The Cleanest, Fastest Dye for Soiled or Faded Shirt Waists, Blouses, Ribbons, Curtains, Underlinen, etc., whether Silk, Satin, Cotton or Wool.

No Muds. No Trouble.

Sold in All Colors by Grocers and Druggists, or mailed free for 15 cents; Address, THE MAYPOLE SOAP DEPOT, 127 Duane Street, New York.

DO YOU FEAR WEAK LUNGS?

We can give you some good advice: Get to the station before your train starts. It is very annoying and often disastrous to be even a minute too late. It's just so with that terrible disease consumption. If you wait until it has started, it may be too late, and the results may be most disastrous.

Better get ready to meet it. Be prepared, then it will not harm you. We mean just this: The germs of consumption do not thrive well in healthy tissue; they must have inflamed or bruised tissue in order to gain a foothold.

Colds, coughs, bronchitis, weak lungs, prepare things nicely. After, or accompanying them, the germs take a sure hold. But they will not do it if the system is in a normal condition. Then prepare for the attack.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

With Hypophosphites

is the great preventive.

If you naturally have weak lungs, if this is the weak spot in your family history, do not neglect the slightest attack.

The oil soothes and heals inflamed tissues. It gives the whole system vigor and great resistive power; power to throw off disease. It is a germ conqueror.

Therefore, put your faith in our Emulsion. Take it if you have a cough, a weak throat, or if your lungs are sensitive. And continue its use until you are again in perfect health.

Sold by all druggists, 50c. and \$1.00. Angier Chemical Co., Boston, District, Boston.

If you are interested in our Emulsion, send us your name and address and we will mail you free a copy of our book entitled "Building a New Body."

BLOOD WILL TELL

The purely vegetable ingredients that give True's Pin Worm Elixir its wonderful power of expelling worms make it also the best medicine known for curing all diseases of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels—one of the most frequent causes of distress in children and adults. An unrivaled remedy and regulator of the bowels, it is sold freely for 6c. per bottle. It acts at once upon the blood, expelling impurities and giving health and new life to the whole system. Price 25c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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Rubber-Farming in Costa Rica.

It is More Profitable than Coffee and Bananas. Cotton, Tobacco and other products.

(Special Correspondence of The Journal.)

PANAMA, Costa Rica, Dec. 12. I have been making a study of the profits in rubber-farming, to one who will come down here and take advantage of the liberal bonus offered by the government. Besides the free gift of a considerable tract of land, to anybody who will engage in the industry, and exemption from taxation for a term of years, the Costa Rican government pays a premium in money on every hundred rubber trees planted, and grants other important favors and concessions. In Nicaragua a bounty of 10 cents, native currency, is paid for the planting of a rubber tree, and in Costa Rica the bonus, in pesos, per hundred, amounts to about 12 cents a tree. As the world's supply of rubber is rapidly diminishing, while the demand for it is increasing by leaps and bounds, it naturally follows that there is a great opening for unemployed. Certainly, unless the industry is soon increased, manufacturers of rubber goods will presently have to look upon substitutes. The wastefulness of irresponsible rubber-hunters has destroyed millions of the valuable trees in the first tapping; whereas, with proper care, they might be tapped again and again, at intervals of six months, with perfect safety. In Southern Mexico and English and American companies are now operating in rubber culture on an extensive scale. In the Chontales district of Nicaragua two companies are established, and one or two in Honduras; but so far, there are none in Costa Rica.

It is authoritatively stated by those who are to know, that neither coffee, cocoa, sugar, bananas, indigo or hemp, pays as well as the cultivation of rubber trees. Over an acre of government land and 193 trees planted upon it, (placed the usual 15 feet apart), it is estimated that when the grove is six years old, each tree will have cost the owner eight cents, United States currency, and will yield six pounds of latex rubber. Others state the yield at maturity, as high as 14 pounds per tree. It depends upon whether the season has been unusually wet or dry; and of course somewhat upon how well the trees are cultivated. In order to be on the safe side, and allow a wide margin for all contingencies, let us say that at the end of eight years each tree has cost 18 cents, and its yield of rubber for that year is only five pounds. The standard market price for rubber, at Graytown, is 28.4d. per pound, reckoned in the Queen's money, because Englishmen are the purchasers. Having our calculations on only 28. per pound, and deducting the cost of tapping and harvesting, the result at the end of eight years, from one acre only, indicates the government premium, on 193 trees, is a clear profit of a little more than \$500. But supposing that the plantation comprises 100 acres, and it would rarely be less—the profit mounts up to a very respectable sum. The yield increases with the season, where the old cuts are properly made over with mud, and there is no rain whatever, except for weeding and tapping. It is an easy matter to mix a good play and water together; and when the sap has ceased to run, the channels leading into the bark should be filled, or the trees may dry up and remain sapless. It is said that a kind of wood-leech attacks the tapped castillo, introducing itself through the cuts, and so injures the tree as to cause its eventual decay. The clay prevents this, and at the expiration of six months the tree may again be tapped with almost profit as at first.

Eight years seems a long time to wait for a tree's first crop; but it should be borne in mind that meantime coffee, sugar-cane, cotton, cocoa and other shade-loving plants may be grown between the rubber trees that are planted 15 feet apart, and these yearly crops maintain the planter while he is waiting for his wealth to roll in with the maturity of his castillo grove. In the above reckoning I have placed the market price of the rubber as low as that of the poorest Central American product. But Pan rubber often fetches as high as \$6.6d. per pound—simply because it is clean. There is no reason why Costa Rican rubber should not bring as much, if gathered and coagulated in the same cleanly manner. While the slovenly yulecos merely dig a hole in the ground for the sap to run into, the Brazilians place a tin or earthenware receptacle at the foot of the tree to prevent the admixture of grit and other foreign matter; and they also train the "milk" through coarse muslin. Again in the matter of coagulating it:—while the happy-go-lucky Central American depends upon nature to partially evaporate the water, and then mixes with it a sort of tea made from a wild vine, which instantly hardens it, the Brazilian sees that the water is all taken out of it by artificial heat; and then he solidifies it by suspending it in kettles over a gentle wood fire, maintaining the flames with the pungent fumes of the *aricauna*, so that the rubber may receive the smoke and acquire the shade of coloring, most valued in commerce. Many attempts have been made to transport castillo juice in its natural state, but none have been successful. While yet in liquid form it may be fashioned into any shape by means of moulds, but no process has been discovered to prevent rapid solidification. Hereabouts the Indians make shoes of it, by simply pouring the sap around a rude last and leaving it a few days to harden. They also make waterproof bags, which are considered as indispensable to every man's outfit as his machete. A sack of coarse muslin is stretched on the ground and painted all over with rubber milk, a coconut husk serving well for a brush. When the first coat is dry, the operation is repeated, three coats being necessary before the bag is fit for use. The result is an India-rubber bag—rather heavy, but far superior to any manufactured in Europe. Before setting out in their frail canoes, the natives take care to inflate these bags and tie up the mouth. Thus the sack forms an excellent water-tight receptacle for a man's clothes and blanket,

The Weakness of a Woman.

A woman who has suffered eighteen years, who has been cured after a life of misery and lives again in the sunshine of happiness, speaks to other women in words of no uncertain meaning.

Just a woman's story.

Not strange because it happens every day, not romantic or thrilling, but just a story of misery and suffering such as only women know.

For eighteen years, Sara E. Bowen, of Peru, Indiana, carried a burden of pain. Night and day, without respite, she suffered the most dreadful experience that ever fell to the lot of woman.

That she did not die is almost beyond belief.

That she is well to-day is a miracle. Mrs. Bowen's trouble requires no description beyond the symptom, which every woman will instantly recognize.

In describing them Mrs. Bowen says: "For eighteen years I suffered with weakness peculiar to my sex."

"I was a broken down piece of humanity; a shadow of a woman."

"My brain was tortured until I could remember but little. I could not sleep or eat and was reduced in weight to a mere skeleton. What little I did eat could not be digested in my weakened state, and caused me untold misery."

"My skin was muddy, my eyes were heavy. I was dizzy all the time and totally unfit for even ordinary housework."

"Doctors prescribed for me without avail. Medicine was recommended and taken in quantity but it did no good."

"Time and time again I was at the brink of despair. Day by day my trouble grew worse, and dark indeed was the day before my deliverance."

"A friend of mine told me about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had accomplished for others in my condition."

"It was the first glimpse of the sun of happiness through the dark clouds of misery. I bought a box and took them. Even then I felt their effect. I took more and continued to take them until I was well and strong."

"They liberated me from the most terrible burden that ever tortured a woman. They brought me new life when death was welcome."

"I recommend them to my friends, and I do not hesitate to say to every suffering woman in the world that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure her."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a specific for all forms of weakness. The blood is vitalized and becomes pregnant with the elements of life. The nervous system is reorganized, all irregularities are corrected, strength returns and disease disappears. So remarkable have been the cures performed by these little pills that their fame has spread to the far ends of civilization. Wherever you go you will find the most important article in every drug store to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It was formerly extensively cultivated and constituted an important branch of commerce. They tell us that in the year 1771, upwards of 302,000 pounds of it were exported to Mexico. Since then its cultivation has declined—partly because the tobacco industry, as in Spain and a few other countries, is yet monopolized by the government. Every bit of tobacco grown in Costa Rica must be sold only to agents of the government. However, anybody may engage in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, and even in the cultivation of the tobacco in certain localities, on condition that the crop is either sold to the government or exported. This monopoly furnishes the government an annual revenue of \$600,000, or more. A concession was recently granted to some private individual for the purpose of bringing to Guanacaste, on the Pacific side of the republic, a Cuban colony of tobacco farmers. There is no doubt that they will build up a large trade, as other Cuban colonies have done in the same line of business in Guaymas.

FANNIE BRIGHAM WARD.

In Memoriam.

In a letter received this morning from my sister, Mrs. Ora Gowen Chalmers of Waterville, I am informed that Mr. Isaac Cushman of Centre Montville is dead. Can it be possible, thought I, that he whom I have known so long and well can speak no more; but alas such is life. While in dear old Maine last summer I visited his home and found that his hair was as white as snow and his once strong frame bent with years, and when I came to bid him good bye and bow over his trembling hand the thought came to me, perhaps I may never see him alive again. Having spent my boyhood days in Montville I remember Mr. Cushman in his younger days as an active and industrious man, plain spoken, direct and forceful. Among those traits which marked his career while living here, none, perhaps, was more prominent than his unswerving loyalty to the principles of the great party of Lincoln, of Sumner and of Grant. How well do I remember soon after the close of the great conflict in arms, although I was but a mere boy, of hearing my father and he who is now cold in death in earnest conversation over the great issues which grew out of the tremendous struggle for human freedom. But he is gone. One by one the prominent men of Montville who were in active business life at the close of the war are passing away. A few more years and all of them will be laid to rest. As I write I look upon the picture of the sweet face of the one who bore me. She loved the grand old hills and mountains of Montville, and lived a near neighbor for years to the one who is departed. The little Bible she loved so dearly lies on my desk. I take it up tenderly this morning and the tears begin to fall. Oh "Bless'd, that the things they loved on earth As relics we may hold."

That wake sweet thoughts of parted worth. By springs untold."

Two noble sons are left to the bereaved widow to comfort her in her declining years and who, I am happy to say, were my playmates and schoolmates. Fare thee well, esteemed friend, you triumphed over the evil temptations that beset the pilgrim on the plain of life and made yourself a man loyal and true, and you were fully prepared to meet that grim messenger which must come, sooner or later, to one and all. F. W. GOWEN.

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"My brain was tortured until I could remember but little. I could not sleep or eat and was reduced in weight to a mere skeleton. What little I did eat could not be digested in my weakened state, and caused me untold misery."

"My skin was muddy, my eyes were heavy. I was dizzy all the time and totally unfit for even ordinary housework."

"Doctors prescribed for me without avail. Medicine was recommended and taken in quantity but it did no good."

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A Stampede in New Mexico.

A Prairie Fire and a Rainstorm, Visit to a Sheep Camp.

[Correspondence of The Journal.]

CLAYTON, NEW MEXICO, Jan. 20, 1898.

A visit to one of the fine estates in New Mexico will long be memorable, not only for the enjoyment of the visit and the hospitality shown, but also for the remarkable atmospheric condition of one day. The morning dawned bright and clear, but without a breath of wind, and instead a depression of the air that was simply stifling. At first the sky was very clear, but as the sun mounted higher and higher the horizon became veiled with a thin mist, which soon formed into light clouds. These piled up, taking on a darker hue, and finally obscured old Sol.

The night before we rode out to see a herd of 4,200 steers, a large number for these days, though a few years ago a bunch of 50,000 was not uncommon. As they were driven down to water at the creek they made an odd appearance, trotting along two or three abreast and forming a long line, beside which rode the cow punchers, twirling their ropes and shouting the penetrating "Cooee" to keep the cattle in order. The greatest fright to cattle is thunder and lightning, and when a storm appears the first thought to cattle men is to keep the herd from stampeding. Therefore extra men were sent out to ride around this herd. The clouds became denser and the light scarcer. Up to noon no electrical disturbance had occurred and there was a dead calm. This last fact seemed very ominous in a country where the wind almost incessantly blows a gale. But then a bright gleam illumed the dusk, a low rumble sounded and the horses tugged at the picket ropes. Faster and faster played the lightning, louder grew the rumble of thunder, but not a drop of rain, nor a zephyr of wind. Then we heard the lowing of the frightened herd. They began to drift away from the storm, but found another one ahead; and in fact on all sides the sky was a mass of flashes. Then came a blinding blaze and a tremendous report at the same time. It was too much for the scared animals. Almost to a beast they paused for a moment, pawing the ground, excitedly tossing their heads in the air, and then with angry snorts began the stampede. Cow punchers galloped ahead, swinging their blankets in the air, yelling and doing what they could to attract the attention of the brutes and check them in their mad flight. This is dangerous business. A misstep of the pony and its rider would be instantly trampled out of recognition by the crazed cattle. A few years ago when there was more danger attending the business and more demand for men, it was not uncommon for cow punchers to receive wages of \$150 a month, and in those days their costumes were rich and gorgeous. Now that the hostile Indians are no more and the herds are smaller, \$50 a month is good pay for them. And as there are many more towns and places in which to spend money their picturesque habiliments have likewise departed.

By hard riding and good work the stampeded herd was finally rounded up in a small canon where they were easily controlled and eventually quieted. To one who has never seen it a stampede of cattle is wonderfully exciting.

Soon we noticed a long line of smoke in the distance, and as it rolled into the air we knew it was a prairie fire. Flames soon became visible, and the sight was awful in its grandeur. A few frightened antelope dashed by, curlews and other prairie birds flew screaming by, but fortunately for us a creek protected this property. Then, also, little

THE REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL, FEBRUARY 3, 1898.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY THE

Republican Journal Pub. Co.

Editor and Business Manager.

There was a good deal of loud talk at the meeting of the Maine Press Association last week.

There are 1,100 post offices in the State of Maine, and 5,000 waiting aspirants ready to die for the good of their country.

Guess you mean, ready to live on the country.

The Gov. Ames, five-master, has been a notable Boston craft ever since she was launched. The life-saving feat of her crew off Long Island only adds a new halo of glory to her. [Boston Record.]

As the Ames is a Maine built craft (Waldoboro, 1888) you will please pass a liberal portion of that halo down this way.

From the attitude of the Maine Press Association members on the subject of the Maine Musical Festival free advertising, it is evident that they have been "worked" about long enough without showing a disposition to object.

The Journal has no complaint to make, and is ready now as in the past to encourage the study of music and the production of good music.

The sketch of the late Albert Boyd Otis, by Hon. Joseph Williamson, contributed to the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, and republished on the 7th page, will be read with deep interest by the large number who held Mr. Otis in warm regard and who sincerely mourn his death. Writing of one he had known long and well, Judge Williamson has paid a worthy tribute to the memory of our departed and much loved fellow citizen.

The report of State Bank Examiner Timberlake on Maine Savings banks is of more than usual interest, as despite the talk of hard times it shows an increase of assets, of deposits, and of dividends. A summary will be found on the 2d page, and we would simply call attention here to the fact that the report shows an increase of 4,704 in savings bank deposits, and \$2,121,452.80 in the amount of deposits during the year. This gain is nearly twice that for the preceding year.

Word has been received that the Belfast 4 per cent. refunding bonds have been accepted by the commissioners of the Massachusetts savings banks, thus establishing the value of these securities and ensuring to the city the highest premium offered for the bonds. It only needed this endorsement to complete a transaction most creditable to our Mayor and finance committee and most beneficial to the city. With \$20,000 of the bonded debt retired and a reduction of interest from 6 to 4 per cent. on the remainder, there will be a very perceptible decrease in the burden to be borne by taxpayers.

In reply to some unfavorable comment on the Gloucester schooners that have sailed for the Klondike via Cape Horn, Horatio Bibson of Boston writes an interesting letter to The Maine Journal, New York. Mr. Bibson has had thirty years experience with this class of vessels, has owned 53 of them, and has sent four around the Horn—in 1868, 1869 and 1873, two sailing in the latter year. They were all deeply loaded, and their respective passages were 148, 125, 131 and 131 days. All arrived at San Francisco in good order, meeting with no disaster, and large clipper ships which sailed from Atlantic ports about the same did not make as good passages as did these small vessels. Mr. Bibson concludes by saying:

That the little fleet of finest schooners, with about two hundred honest, faithful men on board of them making their way against all the elements of old ocean, will arrive safely at their destination in good order, and that all of the men on them may reap a snug little fortune, is the wish of all who know them, and believe them to be honest, faithful men. The vessels are without question well fitted, have all the provisions and outfits required to make the voyage, and enough to last them (barring accidents) for months after arrival.

At the meeting in Portland last week the Maine Press Association adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Maine Press Association joins with other similar associations throughout the country, in disapproving the so-called Loud bill now pending in Congress, believing that in its present draft, this measure is subversive of the interests of newspaper publishers and imposes upon them unjust and inequitable burdens.

As before stated this bill would be ruinous to the country newspaper, and is, as we believe, detrimental to the public interest. For example:

1. It virtually establishes a press censorship.

2. It does away with the sample copy privilege. This means much to every newspaper office.

3. It gives to the postmasters unlimited authority in deciding as to who are bona fide subscribers to a paper. Any one can readily see to what abuses this questionable privilege would inevitably lead.

4. The bill proposes to tax the people of the country to make up a deficit due to extravagant management of the post office department, and the abuse of the franking privilege by senators and representatives who send out tons and tons of campaign matter at the Government's expense—matter which no one cares to receive and which is utterly worthless from any point of view.

5. It gives to the party in power the privilege to deny second-class mail rates to any paper for motives political or otherwise.

The Belfast Schools.

There were no schools in the city Tuesday or Wednesday on account of the storm.

The regular meeting of the School Committee was adjourned from Dec. 31st to Feb. 5th, on account of a lack of quorum.

There will be a business meeting of the teachers of the city schools at the Superintendent's office to-morrow, Friday, afternoon, at 3 p. m.

Snowed In.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1898. It had been abundantly demonstrated that this is "an old-fashioned winter," but the storm which began yesterday bids fair to break the record and to have no parallel back to the days when loaded teams drove under snow arches and the sidewalks formed the base of tunnels. There was an abundance of snow before this storm began, necessitating the breaking out of roads. All day yesterday the snow fell steadily, but without appearing to add appreciably to the accumulation. At 9 p. m. it was still snowing, but during the night the storm waxed wild, furious gusts sweeping around the buildings and snow swirling against the windows. This morning dawned upon a snow blockade. In the home port to which the writer was confined the snow was nearly up to the middle sash of the first story windows, and egress by the doors was impossible. Between the house and the road were drifts five feet deep, with snow still falling and the wind still heaping it up. At noon the roads had not been broken; but occasionally a man could be seen wading and wallowing toward through the snow, and a milk team passed up the street in full view of many milkless families. In the early morning the whistle had shrieked, "No school, no school," and as near as one could judge from peering over the tops of the huge snow drifts there was a general suspension of business.

But "copy" was wanted at the office, and in the afternoon an hour's work with a snow shovel brought release and an opportunity to traverse streets unbroken save by the passage of an occasional pedestrian. Most of The Journal's force had been collected by one of the Belfast Livery Co.'s teams and brought to the office, where business was proceeding as usual, but with an unusual stringency in the copy market. There were no mails, of course, no county correspondence to run through the hopper, and no exchanges on which to ply the scissors. And still it snowed.

Feb. 2, a. m. Snow ceased to fall last evening and the moon shone brightly on the untrodden snow. This morning the sun made a welcome appearance, and soon the trickling drops of water on southern exposures attested its growing strength, an indication also that winter will soon be on the wane. Shovelers were busy everywhere, but the snow blockade was only partially raised. Teams were more frequent, but made their way slowly through the deep snow. Howes' grocery team went by with "Rollo" following behind, and with his short legs he seemed to be swimming in the snow. No milkman yet, and "black coffee"—an after dinner beverage—set forth the breakfast table. The whistle had again shrieked "No school," but the present outlook is that the city ways and by-ways will be opened by night.

Tell the Old Folks.

Be sure and tell the old folks all your joys and sorrows; for you are just as dear to them now as when you went to them with all your little troubles. How soon a pitying word or a kiss would stop the tears from falling. In childhood, when the first symptoms of illness were noticed, how ready they were to do just what ought to be done, and nurse you with loving care. They tried to rear you in the path of virtue; and give you privileges that perhaps they had not enjoyed.

After you had reached mature years and left the parental roof, how much solicitude they had for you; for they knew that young people away from home were apt to be surrounded by temptation, and needed well rooted and grounded principles to keep them in the straight and narrow path.

After you selected a life partner, how pleased they were to know that you had found one who was congenial. As the years rolled by they welcomed the little grandchildren to their home. It rejoiced their hearts to know that their labors for your welfare were crowned with success. How often their prayers ascended to heaven in your behalf. You have reason to thank God for praying parents.

An explorer on the dark continent said that if it had not been for the prayers of a gray-haired woman, on the western continent he should have been lost.

Now after all their toil and anxiety you have an opportunity to repay them in part for their loving kindness. It is not in your power to repay the whole debt. When the cold damps of death gather on their brow, what a solace it will be to you, to know that you have tried to smooth their pathway to the tomb.

"Be sure to tell the old folks Of every hope and fear. Their hearts are filled with longing For those they love so dear. Just tell them all your troubles, For years and years ago They listened to your story Of every childish woe."

"Be sure you tell the old folks, How bright will seem their lot. It makes their old hearts happy To know they're not forgot. Don't trust your gay companions With any of your cares, But tell the loving old folks, Who understand your prayers."

"Be sure to tell the old folks, You cannot keep them long. They are feeling old and feeble, But still their hearts are strong. They love you dear as ever; And when their lives are o'er, You'll long to see them once more. You'll wish you'd loved them more."

Stockton Springs.

JULIA C. MUDGE.

Interesting Relics in Prospect.

Mr. L. C. Cummings has in his possession a Bible which belonged to his grandfather, and which was printed more than one hundred years ago. It was printed in Edinburgh by Mark and Charles Kerr, "His Majesty's Printers," in 1791. He also has the old gun that his great-grandfather carried in the French and Indian war, under Gen. Maddox, and which his great-grandfather used at the battle of Bunker Hill. Capt. R. D. Cummings has the spade that Capt. Thomas F. Cummings used when digging trenches at Bunker Hill. These relics are all in good condition. He also has a brass warming pan, such as was formerly used to warm beds with, by filling them with live coals. This is the way people warmed their beds one hundred years ago. Warm houses by steam and furnaces was not practiced in those days. The writer has the "baker" that his great-grandmother used, 150 years ago; also her spinning wheel. [For. Rockland Opinion.]

Editorial Notes.

The scheme to lay Bryan on the shelf in 1900 and sweep the Bryan Democracy to victory under the leadership of Croker and Whitney or Brice calmly ignores the fact that many of the Bryan Democracy have already taken refuge in Populism, and that with such a combination the great bulk of the remainder would identify themselves with the Populists, rather than follow such leaders. There will probably be little of fusion between Populists and silver Democrats in 1900, and there may be many silver Democrats driven into the Populists' ranks. At the recent Populist convention in St. Louis it became clear at least that the Populists propose to run their own independent ticket in 1900.

It has been until recently allowable as a practice for Treasury bank examiners to make private examination of banks within their jurisdiction, at extra compensation from such banks as for any reason desired special examination of their accounts. This practice, however, has just been abolished by the new Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Dawes, who states that he believes the stoppage of the practice will relieve examiners from any suspicion that such special employment can in any way affect the strictness of their official duties as applied to the banks under their jurisdiction. The action is generally commended as a sensible one, and will be food for thought for those persons who always insist that the entire Government is operated in the interests of the banks of the country.

Ex-Minister Hannis Taylor evidently feels that his Cuban lectures and his Congressional candidacy need a new boom. He has pranced to the front with a fresh outburst on the Cuban situation, which is in marked contrast with the dilly-dallying methods which characterized his action when in official position as Minister of the United States to Spain. Mr. Taylor's course in gesticulating in the eyes of the public for the especial benefit of his Congressional candidacy is quite in line with that which has recently occurred in the House of Representatives, where a few men who know nothing about war or its horrors are attempting to force the administration and the nation into a war by precipitating a line of action not in accord with that already mapped out by the administration, and thus far successfully carried forward.

People of the United States will know who is responsible for the delay and inaction in currency legislation. The Republican party promised a reform in the tariff and a currency reform. It carried out its tariff pledges very promptly and there has been a disposition to criticize the fact that it did not take equally prompt action on the currency. The votes in the Senate during the past few days on the resolution declaring that United States bonds should be paid in silver coin shows the real situation and the real cause of the slow progress that has been made in regard to currency reform by the Republican party. The votes on that proposition—to pay the United States bonds in silver—have shown beyond question that the Republican party does not control the Senate of the United States in behalf of its sound money principles, and it cannot therefore be held responsible for the delay in redeeming this pledge as it did redeem its pledge in behalf of the tariff.

The action of the Administration in sending the battleship Maine to Havana has added to the public confidence already so clearly expressed in favor of President McKinley's attitude on the Cuban question. The course ever since he came to the White House has been one which the public has commended, beginning with steps which resulted in the prompt release of all American prisoners in Spanish prisons in Cuba, following with demands upon the Spanish government for a cessation of the cruelties in Cuba, resulting in the proposals for autonomy, now being tested. Should that prove unsuccessful there is good reason to believe that further action, equally satisfactory to the people of the United States, will be taken by the President and his Cabinet. And this fact is leading a large majority of the people of United States, irrespective of party, to a public and vigorous condemnation of the course of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives who have recently insisted upon an attempt to force upon the President a line of policy different from that which he has so successfully pursued up to this time.

The Bryan-Mexican mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse. The first public utterances of the champion of the silver cause upon his observations in Mexico have been published, and are disappointing even to the most ardent friends and admirers of the late candidate. His article, published in syndicate form at so much per column, is a weak attempt of an explanation of the unfavorable conditions surrounding labor in that country and an attempt to show that free silver is proving advantageous as a protective system, despite Mr. Bryan's constant attacks upon the doctrine of protection as applied in the United States. He also points to the fact that there are scattered through Mexico a considerable number of citizens of the United States, but neglects to add that they are attracted there by the fact that Mexican civilization and methods have failed to produce the order of talent and skill which the citizens of the United States produce, and that it is because of that fact only that Americans are seeking even temporary employment in that free-silver country. As a defence of the Mexican financial system or an argument in favor of its adoption in the United States the utterance is looked upon as a lamentable failure.

Those pure patriots who have been uttering loud lamentations over the supposition that Secretary Gage and the President were not in accord on the silver question will be able to sleep nights, now that Mr. Gage has shown clearly that they

Best of All

This Grand Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla is Permanent—Dreadful Suffering Completely Relieved.

"I was suffering with my stomach, and prescriptions did not do me any good. No one could tell what ailed me. I had a dreadful feeling in my stomach and a constant pain under my shoulder blades. Many times I was compelled to lie down flat on my back to press my shoulders against something for relief. After doctoring for months and feeling no better I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, it having been taken by some of my acquaintances with benefit. Before I had finished the first bottle I began to improve, and it was wonderful to see what a change there was in my feelings. When I had taken six bottles I was cured, and, best of all, I have never had any return of those sufferings." Mrs. E. E. PHILBROOK, Frankfort, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25c.

were, as usual, mistaken. In a speech recently delivered at Philadelphia, at the annual meeting of the Trades League, he said upon this subject: "The political head of the Republican party has been active to secure bimetalism under the only conditions by which it can be maintained; namely, international agreement with open mints to both silver and gold. In his efforts to inaugurate such method, the President heartily supports the principles of his party's platform, and in his efforts he has the support of all the members of his official family, innuendoes and declarations from various sources to the contrary notwithstanding. Until it can be secured in this rational manner, we propose to maintain the kind of bimetalism we have now, under which five hundred millions or more of silver are kept on a parity with gold. Under this standard practically for sixty years, and according to the Democratic candidate's admission for twenty-seven years by statute law, this country has developed and flourished as no other country has."

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1898. A number of developments have arisen in the capital city during the past week which have given food for ample discussion among those following the course of the affairs of the country. Among the most noteworthy have been the sending of a battleship to Havana, the arrival of the president of the Hawaiian Republic, the Cuban discussion in the House, and the currency discussion in the Senate.

It is quite evident that the attitude of the new administration upon our foreign relations is to be as vigorous, clear-cut, and satisfactory to the American people as that which it has already assumed with reference to the tariff and currency. The developments of the past few days, and, indeed, the developments since President McKinley undertook the duties of his office, clearly indicate this. The definite, vigorous policy upon which the administration entered with reference to Spain and Cuba, when it began its duties, has been followed, step by step, with an equally clear and equally vigorous line of policy. But a few weeks of the term of the new administration had passed before every American citizen who had been confined in Cuban prisons was released, and, as soon as it was practicable, the Spanish government was given clearly to understand that the United States could not sit silently by and witness a continuation of the cruelties and horrors which had marked the course of events in Cuba during the years preceding the inauguration of the new administration. Whether the "autonomy" which has been inaugurated will prove successful can scarcely be fully and accurately determined in the few weeks since it was adopted, but the general feeling here is that the attempt of the House leaders of the Democracy to force the administration to further action before the success or failure of that proposition can be determined is not justified and is not meeting with the approval of the American people. Word received here from all parts of the country shows that the course of these men in attempting of force action by the President upon this subject is not meeting with popular approval. The announcement, however, that a United States war ship has been sent to Cuba to protect American interests is received with most earnest commendation, both here and in all parts of the country, judging from the expressions received here by Congressmen and others who are in constant communication with the people of their own States and districts. What will be the next step in the Cuban question it is impossible to say, for it must depend upon developments in the Island and in Spain, but the general feeling at Washington is that the administration, which has accomplished so much in this line in so short a time, can safely be trusted in this matter.

The friends of the new tariff law are in good spirits over the showing being made by that act and its gradual fulfillment of the claims made for it when enacted. The receipts of the Government, aside from postal revenues, have averaged nearly one million dollars during the month, and as the expenditures seldom exceed \$365,000,000 per annum, the friends of the Dingley law naturally feel that their measure is nearing the time at which it will supply all funds needed for current expenses. While this month's receipts will probably not equal the expenditures because of very heavy interest payments to be made in January, there is every reason to expect a surplus in February and another in March, and that the receipts of the Government during the year just beginning will be several million dollars in excess of its expenditures.

President Dole's arrival from Hawaii is leading to a good deal of discussion and has greatly increased the interest in the Hawaiian annexation project and its probable confirmation by the Senate. It does not follow, however, that the failure of the Senate to confirm President McKin-

ley's treaty for annexation of the islands would mean the failure of the proposition. In such an event a simple act of Congress, for which only a majority vote would be necessary, would be sufficient to incorporate Hawaii as a part of the United States, and while it is now believed that a sufficient vote will be had in the Senate to confirm the treaty under the two-thirds rule, no doubt whatever is felt of some action, either by a two-thirds vote of the Senate or by the ordinary legislative methods by which a majority vote in Congress will complete the work begun by Republicans in adding the Hawaiian Islands to the territory of the United States.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The old cry "Make room for a lady" found no answering response from the interior of the Bijou Opera House on Saturday, Jan. 22, when the representatives of one hundred and twenty Massachusetts clubs met in State Federation, and hundreds of women were turned away for want of space. A pretty sight greeted those who were fortunate enough to witness the rising of the curtain, for the stage was filled with notable women, with here and there a specially invited male guest, who were to be actors in a drama as vital as any ever enacted on that platform, the consideration of "The Moral and Industrial Training of To-day."

Prominent among those on the platform were noticed Kate Gannett Wells, Mrs. Phelps Ward, Miss Helen Winslow, editor of "The Club Woman," the wife of Senator Blair, the Superintendent of Schools of Boston, and the Presidents of the Maine, Rhode Island, and Illinois State Federations. In the absence of the President, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who is traveling in Europe, the meeting was presided over by Mrs. Roe, sister of Dr. Roe of the Massachusetts Hospital, who after asking the ladies to remove obstructive millinery, was most happy in her introductions.

An item of business which received marked approval was the admission to the Federation of the Clover Club of East Africa, at the head of which stands two Massachusetts women, and the chairman distinctly stated that it was not sympathy but friendly co-operation that was asked.

The first speaker was Prof. Wm. G. Ward of Syracuse, on "Moral Value of Manual Training for Boys." Beginning with the restless what is it, what is it for, and how is it made, condition of children he advocated two hours per day of manual training from the Kindergarten to the College in order that the intellectual may not be cultivated at the expense of the moral and physical. Manual training teaches honesty and we lead the world in architecture because of our knowledge of concrete philosophy. He would give languages early and arithmetic late in life, would train rich and poor alike and we would then be rid of such monsters as Goethe's "Mephistopheles" and Milton's "Satan."

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer followed with a plea for "Manual Training for Girls," for three reasons: that they may be enabled to see, to think, and to do, for the sake of their homes and the community. She considered it a mistaken idea that ladies and college graduates must not work with their hands, and in this respect foreign ladies are our superiors. She gave many pertinent illustrations of practical education and closed by asking that the weapons of self-defence in the way of manual training for girls be furnished at the expense of the State.

Edwin D. Mead, the publisher, and President of the 20th Century Club, was next introduced to speak on "Patriotism." He spoke of Washington's effort to make a nation out of States, our duty as a family in that nation, and democracy in the public schools as the synthesis of patriotism. He deprecated the taint of aristocracy in naming hotels "Empire" and "La Touraine" and the organization of women known as "Order of the Crown."

He spoke of his historical work for the young in the Old South Church, and the public spirit of Mary Hemmenway in saving the church for the city of Boston, and advocated the forming of classes in good citizenship in the Sunday schools, with Moore's "Utopia," Longfellow's Poems and Lowell's "Present Crisis" as foundation studies.

Mrs. Hennroth of Chicago, President of the General Federation, coming last on the list, facetiously styled herself as the moral to adorn the tales already told, and she proceeded to apply the moral in a general way by dealing with facts connected with the Federation.

She upheld kindergarten work and gave Maine credit for being first in the movement, Mrs. Woodman of Bangor sending

Worn Out?

Do you come to the close of the day thoroughly exhausted? Does this continue day after day, possibly week after week? Perhaps you are even too exhausted to sleep. Then something is wrong. All these things indicate that you are suffering from nervous exhaustion. Your nerves need feeding and your blood enriching.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, contains just the remedies to meet these wants. The cod-liver oil gives the needed strength, enriches the blood, feeds the nerves, and the hypophosphites give them tone and vigor. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

All druggists; 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

NEW STYLES

Metal Girdles and Hat Pins.

CHASE & DOAK,

25 Main Street, Belfast.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK.

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Deposits Solicited

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS:	Feb. 28, 1897.	July 24, 1897.	Dec. 1897.	March 5, 1898.
	\$36,333.69	\$59,180.29	\$79,480.59	\$83,978.53
	July 11, 1897.	Dec. 13, 1897.	July 11, 1898.	Dec. 17, 1898.
	\$123,635.58	\$160,838.17	\$172,093.16	\$183,869.00

Dec. 15, 1897. \$202,143.72

These figures are taken from our sworn statements to the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, on the above dates.

DEPOSITS IN THE INTEREST DEPARTMENT payable on demand, draw interest payable January 1st and July 1st. Deposits during any month draw interest from the 1st of the next month. This deposit is a *greater security* to depositors than Savings Banks, inasmuch as we have a *back* to the bank, and all deposits in our bank are *guaranteed* by twice the amount of our Capital Stock.

This bank using the latest established Bank in Wales County, our vault has all the latest improvements in fire and burglar proof work, thereby offering *greater security* to depositors than any other bank in this country.

We have **SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES** at \$3.00 and \$5.00 per year. All our boxes are *equipped* with the latest improvements, and are *strong* and *secure*. Address: **CHASE & DOAK**, 25 Main Street, Belfast.

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out the first educational paper on that subject. New York leads in club membership, Massachusetts is second and Illinois, her native State, is third. Men send out the philosophies and women live them. Apropos of men in women's clubs she told the following story:

A family had been refused rent in an apartment house because children were not desired, and this fact made a profound impression on the little girl of the family which she did not forget. Passing the same apartment a few days later she saw a child of her own age at an open window and without hesitation she called out, "Why! how did you get in there?" The reply came, "I was 'born in.'"

Resolutions were adopted tendering the thanks of the Federation to B. F. Keith for the use of the theatre, to Galvin for flowers, to the Fafette Ladies' Orchestra for excellent music, all of which were furnished gratis, and the twenty-eighth State Federation passed into history.

Waltham, Jan. 27, '98.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

A Waldo County Farmer.

Mr. L. E. Prentiss of Troy is one of the farmers who believe in and practice mixed farming. To the old homestead he has bought on adjoining lots until he now has a farm containing two hundred and twenty-five acres, well divided into timberland, pasture and tillage with an orchard of 500 apple trees, 15 pear trees and 50 cherry and plum trees. A barn 70x42 is filled each year and all fodder fed on the farm, only 10 tons of hay sold within 75 years.

Mr. Prentiss says he has no trouble with tuberculosis, his tie-up being on the south side of barn lighted by a glass window every ten feet and the cows are turned out to drink pure water and pure air every fair day. His tie-up boarded up in front is ventilated by having one row of boards at the bottom and the row at the top hung on hinges so they may be opened or shut as the state of the atmosphere may demand. Aiming to improve his stock by carefully selecting a sire from the most desirable family he has now six grade Jersey cows, four black and a pair of two-year-old steers and a yearling bull, also a Jersey. He is also wintering 35 sheep, 8 hogs and 50 hens.

In the stable Von Brimo by Delancey by Maudslayi Lancy, dam by Von Morkie is looking "fine as silk." This horse stands 15 2 1/2 hands high, weighs 1050, bay with black points, fine style and action, pronounced by all "good looking," will stand for service a short season when he will be put into training. Harmon by Harbinger dam by Fearnaught Jr., is a two-year old of whom much is expected. He is a roader for his age and can imitate a trotter to perfection when he is called on. Last fall he took first premium at Monroe and Unity and second premium at Rockland Maine State Fair. Mabel, a beautiful filly foal of 1896 by Von Brimo, dam Mabel by Fearnaught Jr. A pair of work horses and a family horse complete the list. [Turf Farm and Home.]

Papers and Periodicals.

We have received a copy of the 84-page midwinter number of the Los Angeles Times, published Jan. 1st. It is a fine specimen of Pacific coast journalism.

A copy of the Siskiyou News of Yreka, California, has found its way to our table. California journalism does not seem to have changed much since the days of John Phoenix, judging from the following item clipped from the News:

The Yreka Journal, which has been the fawning creature of corrupt political rings for half a decade, has assumed the role of mentor to other Siskiyou county papers, and turns them all down except its black-mailing associate at Fort Jones.

The Club of Thirty has sold its furniture, etc., to the Central Club, who will move to the Club of Thirty rooms.

The Imperial Club Dinner.

The seventh dinner and convalesce of the Imperial club, one of the best known social organizations amongst the traveling men of New England, took place at Pilshead on Friday night, in the Lantry House. The banquet was fine and the whole affair was a success from start to finish. Mr. James H. Jones, representing Baldwin, Robbins & Co., a wholesale hardware dealer of Boston, was one of the newly elected members of the club. He was a former member but dropped out for a short time, only to be re-admitted on Friday night.

"We will now hear what the prodigal son has to say about his return to the club," said Toastmaster Benjamin, and Mr. Jones came to his feet handsumely, as usual. Mr. Jones said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: You are all no doubt familiar with the old Biblical story of the prodigal son; if you are not you ought to be, and while some of you may be unkind enough to think that I look like the fatted calf, I feel very much like the son because some three years ago I fled from the Imperial club and went out into the cold world, but to-night I came here to apply for readmittance.

THE NEWS OF BELFAST.

The New Journalism.

Sixty-nine pages of rubbish, twenty-two pages of rot, sixty-six pages of scandal vile, served to us piping hot.

Seventeen hundred pictures—death, disease, and despair—eyes and faces, and faces and lies stuck in most everywhere.

Four hundred comic pages, printed in reds, greens and blues; and of items we don't care to read, but only two columns of news.

New York Life.

Magistrate Court will be held next Tuesday;

Magistrate Court Wednesday.

The regular meeting of the City Council will be held next Monday evening.

E. F. Brannhall has put into his fish market a set of refrigerators of an improved design. They are made in separate compartments opening at the top, but with the doors removable for convenience in filling and cleaning.

Mr. C. Lower has returned from Detroit, where he has been at work upholstering, and has re-opened his shop in the J. C. Thompson store. He will remain until March 1st, when he will go to Fairfield for a few weeks.

The laws of Maine provide that during January, March and April citizens of the State may fish for and take land-locked salmon, trout and togue, and convey the same to their own homes, but not otherwise. This is in violation of the law making a close time for the fish between Oct. 1st and May 1st.

The municipal officers held an inquest to investigate the cause of the burning of Frank Whitcomb's house. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance was learned in addition to the reports already made.

The decision was that the fire probably originated from an over-heated kitchen stove.

George H. Snow of Bucksport was awarded \$500 damages in his suit against the Maine Central R. R., Jan. 28th, by the Hon. Judge C. J. Allen.

Mr. Snow was driving in a stage on Main street, Bucksport, when his horse became scared at a hand-car, and ran into a sign post, throwing the driver, Mr. Snow, into a sign post.

The jury awarded the railroad company liable for the damages of the section men. The suit was for \$500.

Persons are aware of the amount of money paid out in this vicinity by the so-called life insurance companies.

The American Legion of Honor has paid out \$7,000 of which \$7,000 was within the past year.

This organization is claimed by its members to be the oldest and strongest of its kind represented here. It has a record fund of half a million dollars for use in cases of emergency.

Several new councils have recently been organized in this State and the rates compare favorably with those of the similar organization.

FRIDAY'S BALL. The annual supper, dance and ball of Washington Hose Co's, No. 1 and 2 at Belfast Opera House Friday evening, Jan. 28th, proved highly successful.

There was a large attendance and the supper was ample and of the usual excellent quality. The dance, to music by the Belfast Theatre Orchestra, was kept up until 3 a. m.

The floor was well filled. There were the usual guessing contests and drawings. Charles E. Paul guessed the exact number of beans in a jar, 393, and took the cake therefor. Another cake, to be given to the person guessing nearest its weight, was jointly captured by H. A. Drinkwater and Lewis Poor, each guessing 12 pounds.

Subjects weight was 11 pounds and ounces.

STEAMER NOTES. The Manhattan Steamship Co., which will operate a passenger and freight service between New York and Bangor and other points, has been organized with the following officers: Josiah J. Hill, president; Joseph D. Higgins, vice-president; N. L. Newcomb, general manager; H. E. Alexander, treasurer; William J. Wren, secretary.

The company offices are in the Bowling Green building, No. 511 Broadway, and that is near a pier at which the steamer will land. A new twin screw steamer is now being built in Philadelphia for the line. She will be called the "Manhattan".

The new steamer will be ready for the line early in the summer but the company will probably put on a boat immediately after the ice goes out in the spring.

The company is said to have plenty of capital. The Penobscot left Boston at 10 a. m. on Jan. 25th, but encountered a snow storm and put into Boothbay Harbor.

She arrived at Rockland so late that she remained over night and came up river Thursday morning. On her return she left Belfast at 4:30 p. m. the same evening, and made the round trip to Boston and back very early on time.

SHIPPING ITEMS. Among the schooners reported as laid up at New York Jan. 19th are the following local vessels: Andrew Neberger, Grace Webster, Henry R. Tilton, Mattie McG. Buck, James A. Parsons, Kit Carson, Lester A. Lewis, Lunet, Mary Ann McMan, Maud Snare, Melissa Trask and Sarah L. Davis.

The American Shipbuilders' Association says that not a single ship, bark or brig was built in the United States during the year 1892.

Shipping men will be interested to know that the cable from Halifax to Bermuda is being extended to the West Indies. Communication was established with Turk's Island on Jan. 13th, and the steamer left there for Jamaica, paying out cable as she went.

The closing of the fishing season has caused a cessation of grain shipments from the Mount Waldo quarries.

The new four-masted schooner Alice M. Clark was launched at Bath Monday afternoon, Jan. 24th, went to sea the same evening, and arrived at Norfolk Friday forenoon—24 hours from port to port. This is a good beginning for the new schooner.

Capt. J. S. Botman, formerly of the schooner Rhode Island, has bought the interest of the late Capt. Nichols in the ship Abner Coburn, and will assume command of that vessel upon her arrival at New York from Hong Kong.

Capt. Botman previously held a small interest in the Coburn and at one time commanded her. The ship is now in charge of Capt. M. L. Park, who was first mate of the vessel at the time Capt. Nichols was killed on a passage to the East.

A point of interest to shipowners who send vessels to Santos, Brazil, has arisen in the case of bark Virginia. The charter contained a clause that the vessel should be exempt from payment of dues of dock and Capt. Pettigrew paid bills to the corporation amounting to nearly \$300.

Sch. Myra Sears, Capt. Fullerton, arrived Jan. 30th from Portland, with corn and feed for A. A. Howes & Co. and parties in Lincolnville.

Sch. Adelia T. Carleton is to load time at Rockport for New York.

Sch. John M. Fiske expects to load hay at Winterport for Boston.

Sch. P. M. Bonney arrived from Vinalhaven Monday evening.

Blood Humors

Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA Soap, gentle anointments with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston. CUTICURA is a cure for every Blood Humor, free.

FACE HUMORS

Falling Hair and Baby Blemishes cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

The Rebekah Assembly will be held in Old Fellows' Hall this Thursday evening.

The Board of Registration is at work this week preparing the voting lists for the spring election.

The Royal Arcanum has paid Mrs. Grace Schneider the life insurance of \$3,000, of her father, the late Emory Robbins.

A lad named Henry Staples, son of Henry W. Staples, cut his foot quite badly last Friday while cutting kindlings at home.

A large tramp dog that has been cared for by the postoffice employees a short time, was chloroformed last Friday, being sick with dropsy and with no hope of recovery.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Belfast post office for the week ending Jan. 29th: Gentlemen—Frank Blake, Mr. E. E. Goodwin, Mr. Roderick N. White, George Young, Esq.

P. A. Sanborn is painting a life-size portrait of little Miss Sadie Barrett of Portsmouth, Va. He recently painted a picture of a cat, eating milk from a saucer, that was very life-like.

Mr. John H. Quimby informs us that the bonds called and cancelled by the Belfast & Moosehead Lake R. R. Co. amount to \$19,500, instead of \$18,500 as reported last week, leaving the debt now \$130,500.

The members of the Universalist Sunday school will give a public entertainment in their vestry this, Thursday, evening, to which all their friends are invited. Admission fifteen cents. Entertainment at 7.45.

Elmer Coombs of Laurel, Mont., brought to his brother-in-law, E. F. Brannhall, three sets of bison horns mounted on one base. The work was done by an Indian; the horns are artistically mounted and nicely polished.

While the funeral of Chas. A. Bean was in progress a passer-by notified the people assembled there that the house was on fire. The unusual heating of the chimney had fired some of the woodwork, but prompt action averted serious damage.

The young men of Belfast have organized three polo teams as follows: High school, Fred Poor, captain; citizens, Tyler H. Bird; shoe factory, George Darby. They expect to play a series of six games at the Belfast Opera House, probably on Friday evening.

Rev. W. N. Broadbeck, D. D., pastor of Trinity Church, Charlestown, Mass., is to be the next speaker in the People's Lecture Course, at Belfast Opera House, Monday evening, Feb. 14th. Dr. Broadbeck is widely and favorably known as an entertaining and instructive lecturer.

To-morrow, Friday, the Social Whist Club will give an evening's entertainment at Memorial Hall for ladies and gentlemen. Playing will begin at 8 o'clock sharp and the committee urgently request that the players will be at the hall promptly at that hour. Refreshments will be served.

A member of the Armor Bearer Circle, King's Daughters, of this city, recently sent an apron to a lady in Indiana. Following is an extract from her reply upon receiving the apron: "Apron duly received. We all unite in pronouncing it beautiful. The work is done in an excellent manner, and the young lady who made it should be very proud of her work. May God bless and prosper your circle, and may you soon accomplish the aim for which you are working."

The King's Daughters are working for an Old Ladies' Home and are working hard to accomplish their aim. Help this grand cause.

Henry Clark appeared on the street last week with a spark-stotting, or Norwegian sled, made from drawings in the Scientific American. It consists of a light framework with uprights by which the rider steadies himself while standing on the runners.

On a level or slightly ascending road the rider stands on one foot and kicks with the other, and thus gets up considerable speed. On descending roads he simply slides down hill, and in going up pushes his sled, which weighs but 30 pounds, before him. Mr. Clark's sled is furnished with a seat in front on which he can take a passenger.

JANUARY WEATHER. The closing days of January were decidedly blizzardy. The snow storm which had been in progress some time, cleared the afternoon of the 27th, and the thermometer fell rapidly during the night. Friday, the 28th, opened clear, with the mercury at 3° below zero at 7 o'clock; 7° above at noon and 5° above at 6 p. m. Saturday at 7 a. m. the thermometer stood at 17° below, while observations taken earlier and in exposed places showed 20° to 24° below.

The latter part of the day was somewhat less frigid, 9° above at noon and 4° at night. Sunday it was below zero all day, 5° at 7 a. m.; 2° at noon; 4° at 6 p. m. Monday at 6 a. m. snow began falling, although the mercury then marked 10° below zero. At 7 o'clock it was 6° below, after which it moderated quite rapidly, being 11° above at noon and 26° at 6 p. m. Snow continued to fall all day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Charles O'Connell was granted a discharge in the Insolvency Court Jan. 28, having compromised with his creditors. His clothing business will be continued, until the stock is closed out, by his son Ralph. There still remains a large stock which will be disposed of at very low prices. See adv. 7th page.

You can have your clocks, jewelry and glasses thoroughly repaired and at a low price by leaving them with George R. Poor, Phoenix Row.

Bargains in men's Boston high arctic and dress arctic, ladies' misses and children's rubbers at Francis' shoe store, Main street.

Tenement to let, enquire of Geo. A. Bailey.

J. Dow, Brooks, can furnish two or three house or stable frames, cut to any dimensions, of good material and at reasonable prices.

The grand bargain rush continues at George W. Burkett's big dry goods store. Jan. 29th more goods were sold at retail than ever before in the history of the business.

This week many new bargains are offered for particulars of which see Burkett's advertisement.

The Churches.

Services at the North church next Sunday and during the week will be as usual.

Rev. N. T. Dutton of Waterville will occupy the Baptist pulpit next Sunday. The pastor will be absent.

Despite the cold, the mercury being below zero all day, there were goodly congregations at the various churches in this city last Sunday, except at the Unitarian, where services were omitted on account of the illness of the pastor.

Zion's Herald reports that "Rev. and Mrs. T. P. Adams of the Maine Conference are making their home with their son, Rev. Fred Winslow Adams, who is stationed at Yalesville, Conn. There is a gracious revival in the church. Seven rose for prayers on a recent Sunday, and some have been soundly converted."

Mr. Adams was pastor of the M. E. church of this city in 1866-7.

The Baptist Sunday School is having a large attendance and good interest this winter. The average attendance is 90. One collection each month is set aside to buy books for the library and an addition will soon be made. The school furnishes each teacher with a copy of Peloubett's Notes or a subscription to the Baptist Teacher, as the teacher may prefer, and gives each pupil in the primary department a monthly Sunday School paper.

Services at the Methodist Episcopal church Sunday, Feb. 6th, will be as follows: Sermon by the Pastor at 10.45. Theme, "The Inefficiency of the Law." Text, Rom. 8:3; Sunday school at 12 m.; Junior League meeting at 3.30 p. m.; Meeting of Epworth League at 6 p. m.; "Living close to Christ," Matt 17:4; Luke 10:38-42; leader, Miss Emma P. Murch; praise service at 7, followed by a sermon by Miss Nellie Thompson. A cordial invitation is extended to non-church-going people and strangers.

Services at the Universalist church next Sunday will be as follows: Morning worship with sermon at 10.45, followed directly by Sunday school. Evening devotional meeting at six o'clock led by the pastor, the topic being "Evil Temper." Elbert Hubbard's essay on Charlotte Bronte will be read. In the morning the choir will sing "Danks' Deus Miserere in Ab" and Mrs. Frost will sing a solo. Teachers' meeting with the pastor Thursday evening at 6.30.

The Universalist society of Machias is erecting a fine church which when completed will cost some \$8,000. The freestone is to be in oil and the colors chosen are rich and warm. The pews, pulpit furniture and furniture for the minister's room are of solid oak. The pews are circular in form and have rich, quartered oak ends. It is expected that the memorial windows will be placed in position early in March. The arrangements for dedication have not yet been made.

The Universalists of Machias must have multiplied and flourished since the time, nearly half a century ago, when they had meetings once a month in the old court house, conducted by Judge Milliken of Cherryfield.

A Very Pleasant Reception. A birthday reception was given Wednesday evening, Jan. 26th, by Mrs. H. P. Thompson and Mrs. C. J. Hall at the home of Mr. H. P. Thompson, Franklin street, for the benefit of the North church. The cards of invitation bore the following lines:

This birthday party is given for you, 'Tis not very novel, 'tis not very new. We send you each a little sack, Please either bring or send it back.

With cents as many as years you are old, We promise the number will never be told, And friends will give you something to eat, And others will furnish a musical treat.

So to come to this party feel perfectly free, And the older you are the more welcome you'll be.

The reception was from 8 to 11 p. m., and about one hundred were present. The house was brilliantly lighted and beautifully decorated for the occasion. There was a profusion of flowers, white hyacinths predominating. Ice cream and cake were served.

Mr. W. J. Havner gave an exhibition of the graphophone, Rev. Geo. S. Mills read letters from absent friends, and sociability reigned throughout the evening. The "little sacks" produced the sum of \$56 for the North church treasury.

Good Templars. District Counselor Tolman H. Fernald will visit, for inspection, lodges in Waldo county as follows: Bay View, Lincolnville, Feb. 4; Sparkling Water, Northport, Feb. 8 (postponed from Feb. 1); Geo. E. Brackett, Jackson, Feb. 24; Rescue, Morrill, Feb. 26; Sea Isle, Islesboro, Feb. 28.

A Flock of Birds. The following party from Rockland took dinner at the Bay View Tuesday: Sigmund D. Bird and wife, Elmer S. Bird and wife, Maynard S. Bird and wife, Allen L. Bird and Henry B. Bird. [Camden Herald.]

NO GUESS WORK HERE. All Belfast people have to do is to Follow the Example of Fellow Citizens.

Facts are stubborn; Some may be disputed, None can be disproved.

A fact is the opposite of fiction; It is always hedged about with proof; Has to stand the test of investigation; Or it drifts to the realm of doubt.

Investigate closely the following: The closer the scrutiny the more convincing the result.

A Belfast citizen speaks here; Speaks from experience and conviction; Tells facts—suburban facts. That may be disputed—but cannot be disproved.

Captain S. R. Cottrell of No. 5 Bell street says: I have had kidney trouble for years and it grew worse all the time. It was brought on, no doubt, by hard work, such as lifting heavy trunks and other freight and being exposed to all kinds of weather. I did nothing to relieve it hoping that in time it would pass off. On the contrary my back across the kidneys pained me so that I often had to walk lame. At night, when my day's work was done, I have sat down to read the paper but my back pained so I could not sit still. I would walk around a little while, then go to bed expecting to find relief. In place of obtaining it as a rule I would roll and toss until exhausted then finally fall asleep only to wake up in the early morning with the same pain across my kidneys.

I also had a weakness in the kidney secretion which was very annoying. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and got them at Kilgore and Wilson's drug store. The first box did me so much good that I got a second and they cured my backache. My nervousness left. I can sleep better at night than I have for a long time. The kidney weakness is nearly normal. Doan's Kidney Pills did me lots of good. I have recommended them to my friends, and will, whenever I have the chance.

"Doan's Kidney Pills are a good medicine and are worthy of recommendation."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, for sale by all dealers; sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name DOAN'S and take no substitute.

THE GRAND BARGAIN RUSH CONTINUES

GEORGE W. BURKETT'S.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29th, our sales reached high water mark. More Goods were sold at retail than ever before in the history of our business. People are delighted with our prices and are surprised at the big bundles they receive for the money expended.

THIS WEEK WE MAKE OUR BARGAIN SALE STILL MORE ATTRACTIVE. LOOK AT OUR PRICES

- 2 Bales Lockwood Brown Cottons, remnants, 5c
- 2 Cases Bleached Cotton, yard wide, 6c
- 1 Case Lonsdale Cambrics, worth 12 1-2c., 8c
- 2 Cases Fruit of the Loom Cotton, worth 10c., 6c
- 3 Cases Best Quality Print only 4c
- 1 Case yard wide Percales only 6c
- 1 Case Peltona Percales, worth 12 1-2c, 7c
- 1 Case white Cotton and wool Flannel, 5c
- 200 Bleached Sheets, 81x90, (Pequot Cotton) 49c

Crashes, Towels and Tablings.

- 2 Bales All Linen Crash worth 8c., only 5c
- 50 dozen H-mmed Linen Towels only 10c
- 25 dozen Damask Linen Towels (bordered) 12c
- 5 Pieces Union Damask Tabling 25c
- 3 Pieces Linen Damask Tabling, 68 in. wide, now 62c
- 1 Bale Splendid Linen Crash worth 12 1-2c., 8c

Dress Goods and Silks.

- 1 Case Black Brocades worth 50c., now 39c
- 1 Case Wool Filled Plaids, 75c
- 1 Case Handsome Plaids only 12c
- 2 Pieces Black Brocade Silks, worth \$1.25, now 87c
- 1 Piece Black P. De Soir Silks only \$1.25
- P Pieces Black Armure Silk only 1.25
- 2 Pieces Black Duchess Satin only 75c
- 1 Case Spring Novelty Dress Goods worth 50c., now 33c
- 1 Piece Black Lutina Dress Goods, now \$1.00

COTTON UNDERWEAR.

- 1 Case Night Robes, high neck, Hamburg trimmed in front and sleeves, (a great bargain) worth \$1.00, now 50c
- 1 Case Night Robes, Tucked and Hamburg trimmed, nice cotton, worth \$1.25, now 75c

White Skirts

Marked down from \$1.00 to 75c

FLANNELETTE AND PRINT WRAPPERS

MARKED DOWN.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

We make special reductions in this department.

PORTIERES, LACE CURTAINS, SWISS CURTAINS, SILKILENES, CRETONNES, POLES, ETC.

- 1,000 Felt Curtains on Spring Rollers, only 12c
- 1,000 Opaque Curtains only 25
- 1,000 Opaque Curtains, bordered and plain, from 37c to 50c

We wish to inform the trade that we have this day received A VERY LARGE INVOICE OF NEW SPRING GOODS from New York, consisting of

Lawns, Muslins, Dimities, Ginghams,

Pampas Goods, Madras Goods, Apron Checks, Etc.

All of which we shall place on our counters at BARGAIN PRICES to make this great sale one to be remembered by our numerous patrons.

GEORGE W. BURKETT,

Odd Fellows' Block.

DRESS-MAKERS' FINDINGS.

We will not guarantee these prices but one week.

- COAT'S Machine Thread, 10 spools to each customer, 3c
- Needles, 2 papers for 5c
- Covered Dress Steels, all lengths, per dozen, 5c
- Dragon Spool Cotton, 200 yards, only 2c
- Barbour & Marshall's Linen Thread, per spool, 7c
- Lining Cambrics only 3c
- English Twilled Silicia, former price 20c., now 12c
- 300 yards 20 in. French Hair Cloth worth 50c., now 37c
- Hump Hooks and Eyes, per card, sold for 5c., now 3c
- One lot Fancy Jet Trimmings marked down.
- Feders Brush Binding only 6c
- Rustle Percale, former price 12 1-2c., now 7c

- 2000 Yards Best Quality Outings, worth 10c., now 6c

- 1 Case Marseilles Quilts, worth \$1.25, now 98c

- 1000 Yards Summer Silks, striped, only 25c

- 50 Shawls, worth \$2.50, to close only \$1.25

WHO WANTS A JACKET?

- Shall close out 25 Jackets, worth \$10.50 for only \$3.50
- If you want one come quickly.

3000 Yds. Hamburg Just arrived

Have bought direct from importers.

- 1,000 yards Hamburg worth 12 1-2c., for this sale, 8c
- 1,000 " " " 25c., " " " 15c
- 1,000 " " " 37 1-2c., " " " 25c
- 1,000 " Val. Laces and Insertions from 3c to 20c

ALL LOVELY NEW GOODS, EXAMINE THEM.

- 50 Pieces Toile de Alsatia only 10c

- 100 Pieces Ginghams only 6c

100 Quartered Oak Tables,

- 2 Shelves, brass claw feet, enclosing glass ball worth \$3, only \$1 50

1 Case Stationery, Quadruple Wedding Plate,

- 24 Sheets and 24 Envelopes worth 25, now 17c
- 1 Case Tinted Paper and Envelopes, 17c

- 25 Doz. Colored Kid Gloves, worth \$1.25, this sale, 87c

- Ribbons, 10c. Quality for 5c. | 15c. Quality for 10c

Secretaries of Associated Charities Say Dr. Greene's Nervura Cures.

The Associated Charities Thus Place Dr. Greene's Nervura Above All Other Remedies to Cure, a Real Blessing to the Sick and Suffering--The Remedy Which Will Surely Make you Strong and Well.



District of Columbia.
More enthusiastic still is the report of Miriam F. Witherspoon, General Secretary of the Associated Charities of Worcester, Mass. (33 Pearl Street), regarding the great value, as a medicine, of Dr. Greene's Nervura and its marvelous powers to cure disease and restore health to the people. She says:
"In my work as general Secretary of Charities in Worcester, I have distributed Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy among the needy poor, sick, and aged, and it has been received with thankfulness and great joy. One poor woman said she had been trying to save money enough to buy a bottle, and when she found I was to give her one, her joy and gratitude were great."
"In all cases the results have been as we hoped for, building up the feeble, nervous, overworked and underfed people who have in general no helper. As far as my experience goes it has been a real blessing."
M. F. Witherspoon.
Gen'l Sec'y. Associated Charities.

In these days when so many ordinary preparations are advertised, it is a real blessing to the weak, nervous, overworked and underfed people who have in general no helper. As far as my experience goes it has been a real blessing.

Remember that in all cases you can consult Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the noted and successful physician, absolutely free of charge, personally or by letter.

Dr. E. Deitch's Anti Diabetic
\$100.
May be worth to you more than \$100 if you have a child who is bedridden from the continuance of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. \$1. Sold by A. A. Hovey & Co., Druggists, Boston, Mass.

Technical Point. "I will ask you now to tell the jury how these facts came into your possession." "Yes, sir. I learned them from General—." "Hold on! Your Honor, we object to that." "On what ground, sir?" "On the ground, your Honor, that it is illogical to draw particulars from generals." (Chicago Tribune.)

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.
"Mystic Cures" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly builds. 75 cents. Sold by A. A. Hovey & Co., Druggists, Boston, Mass.

Little Boy (pointing to the shop window). "What's that?" Mother. Those are diving suits made all of rubber, so that the child shall not get wet. Little Boy. "I wish I had one." Mother. "Why—what for, my dear?" Little Boy. "To wear when you wash me." [Tit-Bits.]

Go home. "People are so different here in Boston. See how sad everybody looks. Back-bay. Naturally. How could they look otherwise when they think of the unfortunate people who cannot live in Boston?" (Boston Transcript.)

For Over Fifty Years.
AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It is pleasant to the taste. Sold by all druggists. Every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

A little girl from town was staying with some country cousins who lived on a farm. At breakfast the following morning she sat at a table a dish of honey, and regarded this as an opportunity to show her country cousins that she knew something of country life after all. Looking at the dish of honey she said earnestly: "Ah, I see you keep a bee." [Trained Mother.]

Relief in Six Hours.
Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief, cure this is the remedy. Sold by A. A. Hovey & Co., Druggists, Boston, Mass.

Millicent: How long did your trip to Rome occupy? Madeline: "Oh, a week altogether—there and back." Millicent: "And you saw everything?" Madeline: "Oh, yes; I went to the picture galleries, I examined the monuments, and father studied local color in the cafes." [Tit-Bits.]

Hattie May Roberts, Bridge street, this city, was almost helpless after rheumatic fever but has been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A curate introduced his somewhat insignificant-looking wife to the great lady of the parish in the words of Autographs: "A poor thing, madam, but my own." The wife who did not want for spirit retorted—indicating her disapprobation: "A poor thing, madam, but mine own." [Household Words.]

Apoplexy—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is equally effective in all the symptoms. If you have unpleasant dizziness, lightness or sudden rush of blood to the head, take precautions against a recurrence. This great remedy will remove the cause. The press of the land has daily a long list of sudden deaths which would not be chronicled if Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart were used.—[B.]

The Prize of Flattery: "That man Crumlett has more invitations to dine than any other man in town." "How does he work it?" "He tells every hostess with a grown-up daughter that she must have married much below the legal age." [Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

Head Relief in 10 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gives almost instant relief and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, and Catarrhal Deafness. One short puff of the powder clears and cleanses the nasal passages. It is painless and delightful to use.—[B.]

Tell me, Claude, he whispered, "that you love me." "I love you, Constantine," she murmured. "Are you sure of it?" he asked. "Yes," she replied, "I am positive." "How do you know you love me?" he continued. "Because," she answered, "I did not love you I would be disgusted with the perfume you use." [Cleveland Leader.]

Pill-Price.—The days of 25 cents a box for pills are numbered. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at ten cents a box are superior, safer and pleasanter to take. Cure Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headaches, Dizziness, Lassitude, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite and all troubles arising from liver disorder.—[B.]

Dyspepsia—bane of human existence. Bile and Blood Bitters cure it, promptly, permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gives almost instant relief and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, and Catarrhal Deafness. One short puff of the powder clears and cleanses the nasal passages. It is painless and delightful to use.—[B.]

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Albert Boyd Otis.

By the Hon. Joseph Williamson, Litt. D., of Belfast, Maine.

The subject of this sketch was born on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1839, in Belfast, Maine, where he died on the seventeenth day of January, 1897.

His father, Samuel Otis, born in Wiscasset, Maine, May 25, 1805, was for over half a century a merchant in Belfast, until his death, October 19, 1884. His mother, whose maiden name was Eliza M. Nickerson, born in Belfast, July 28, 1812, was married December 27, 1832, and died March 16, 1889.

His paternal grandfather, David Otis, was born in Bristol, Maine, October 22, 1766. Thirty years later he removed to Wiscasset, where he married Jane, daughter of Col. Samuel Boyd, of that town.

David Otis was a master mariner of ability and enterprise. He died in 1849, having survived his wife eleven years. Samuel Otis, father of David, first resided in Dartmouth, Mass. He emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1761, and lived in the township now called Yarmouth. His name appears in the membership of a company appointed to divide the forfeited lands of that township, under the act of August, 1761. Returning to New England about 1765, he settled on Katherine Island, now Rutherford Island, in Bristol, Maine, which he afterwards purchased. In 1775, he became chairman of the Committee of Safety, and in that capacity addressed a letter to the Provincial Congress, which is preserved among its records. His death occurred in 1805. There is little doubt but that the family descends in a direct line from John Otis—Otis—or Otis—who came to Hingham, in 1632, from Glastonbury, near Wells, in Somersetshire, England.

On his mother's side, Mr. Otis had a line honorable line of ancestry. Her father, Salathiel Nickerson, born in Chatham, Mass., November 1, 1789, died in Belfast, Feb. 13, 1868. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a successful merchant. His wife, Martha Rogers McClure, was a daughter of James McClure, a revolutionary officer, whose father came from the north of Ireland in 1727, and with two others made the first settlement of Hillsboro', N. H.

The father of Salathiel Nickerson also lived in Chatham. He was a revolutionary soldier, a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1820. He lived to the age of eighty-seven. His grandfather, William Nickerson, was an early immigrant to Massachusetts. The Admiralty records of London show the examination of William Nickerson, of Norwich, in Norfolk county, weaver, aged 33, and Anne, aged 28, with four children, all intending, April 8, 1637, to go to Boston, New England, "to inhabit." It is said that he first went to Watertown. He subsequently settled in Chatham, having bought land there of the Indians. His wife, whose name was Anne Busby, was descended from Elder William Brewster and also from Stephen Hopkins, both signers of the Mayflower compact in 1620. The ancestry of Mr. Otis therefore embraces two of the Pilgrim Fathers. He always took more pride, however, in his connection with the sturdy Scotch-Irish families of Boyd and Nesmith, than in his Plymouth progenitors.

The early education of Mr. Otis was obtained in the public schools of Belfast and at Westbrook Seminary, near Portland. In 1859, he entered the freshman class of Tufts College, and four years later took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at that institution. His natural ability, fondness for study and close application won for him the highest honors. He received the Goddard prize for English composition, and at the termination of his college course was chosen a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, which, as is well known, admits only the first scholars in its several branches as members. After graduating he read law for a year with the Hon. Nehemiah Abbott of Belfast, then engaged in an extensive practice, and having passed another year at the Law School at Harvard College, was admitted to the Maine Bar at the October term of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine in 1865.

To most young men two years of such preparation would have seemed sufficient qualification for immediate entrance into active professional life. Mr. Otis was not the view taken by Mr. Otis. It was characteristic of him that he desired to obtain a still higher standard of legal equipment, and accordingly he devoted an additional year to study at the Dane Law School, receiving in 1866 the degree of Bachelor of Law, and in the same year the degree of Master of Arts from Tufts College.

Immediately commencing practice in Boston, he was for several years connected in legal business with the late Ex-Governor John Albion Andrew (Bowdoin College, 1837), and after the death of the latter with the governor's son, the Hon. John Forrester Andrew (Harvard University, 1872), recently deceased.

Mr. Otis did not aspire to distinction in the forensic department of his vocation. He preferred "the cool sequestered vale of life" to the strifes of the court room. His natural function was that of adviser and counsellor rather than that of barrister or advocate. In positions of confidence and trust his services were constantly called for. Eminent lawyers did not possess for him an attraction. "Quiet studies" and the companionship of chosen friends gave him an enjoyment rarely to be found amid the excitement of political life.

As a man, friend and neighbor, Mr. Otis was greatly esteemed. His sincerity and candor commanded the respect of all who came within his influence. In conversation there few subjects which he would not illustrate by fascinating and brilliant remarks. He was ever ready with a pertinent anecdote, and a certain felicity of expression which never failed to enlist attention made his presence welcome and his entertaining wherever he went. But his brilliant traits were from acerbity, and he was left no wiser. To malevolence or envy he was a stranger. If he could not speak well of one he spoke not at all. He had gathered a large library of books which he loved, and of which he was a constant reader, and his literary criticisms were just and sagacious. The memory of his endearing qualities will always be cherished by those who knew him. An old neighbor said, upon learning of his death, "he was a man made to be loved."

Mr. Otis was tall and erect of figure, of handsome features, of courteous and dignified bearing, and of a countenance which was full of light, especially when he reflected the sallies of quiet humor which he was ever ready to give and to receive.

During the last ten years of his life he passed a part of every season at Isle au Haut, near the coast of Maine, where, with other members of the "Point Lookout Club," he had landed interests. He was never married. An only sister survives him. Soon after his death, he purchased the Nickerson homestead, so called, a beautiful spot at "The Narrows," just above the business center of Belfast, and commanding a view of the wide expanse of Penobscot Bay, and the summits of Mount Desert. Here, during many summers, he engaged in horticulture. The adornment of his grounds, as well as of the rooms of his old-fashioned house in which he lived, cultivated in every detail his refined and elevated taste.

The death of Mr. Otis, which resulted from heart disease, was sudden. Although his friends had been long aware that he was in declining health, his cheerful spirits suggested no immediate apprehension of danger. He was to be seen about the streets as usual only the day before he died.

In religious faith Mr. Otis was a Unitarian, and was much attached to the service of King's Chapel in Boston, which for many years was his place of worship. While in Belfast, he constantly attended services at the church of the First Parish.

He became a resident member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1869, and for several years acted as one of the Committee on Papers and Essays. Since 1885, he has been on the roll of corresponding members of the Maine Historical Society. In the objects of these organizations he ever manifested a deep interest, and constantly contributed to them not only with his pen, but by donations of books and ancient documents. Of the Belfast Free Library he was a liberal patron, and his valued counsel concerning its management is held in grateful recollection. [Reprinted from New-Eng. Historical and Genealogical Register for January, 1898.]

The Wild Pigeon.
Ex-Postmaster Stevens is one of many men now living in this section who in their youth had a great deal of sport and made considerable money in catching the wild or passenger pigeons, which were bred in countless numbers in our forests in the summer, and in the autumn gathered in immense flocks wherever they could find food to their liking. When thus gathered they were easily lured upon stands upon which grain had been scattered, and caught by the hundreds of dozens in nets which were sprung over them while they were feeding. They were a luscious and highly valued article of food in nearly every country family in their season and were shipped in large quantities to the city markets, where they were sold at wholesale when well fattened from two to three dollars a dozen. Later, when they had become scarce here, they were reported in the Western States, particularly Michigan and Wisconsin, in flocks which actually clouded the sun by day and broke down the forests in which they roosted at night. Now the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, after offering liberal rewards and corresponding extensively with many people, has been forced to conclude that there is not a living specimen of this variety of pigeon on earth and that the species has become extinct. [Manchester, N. H., Mirror.]

A Wonderful Maxim Invention.
Hiram and Hudson Maxim, famous for their Military Inventions, Samuel Maxim, a Younger Brother, a Resident of Wayne, Maine, also an Inventor.

Samuel Maxim of Wayne, Me., younger brother of the famous inventors, Hiram and Hudson Maxim, has become quite widely known through his investigations into the metallurgy of steel, he having probably discovered the lost art of producing the marvelous Damascus steel. The Lewiston Journal recently related how Mr. Maxim took a drill of this steel to the machine shop of Lewiston and how it drilled through the hardest files and drills, but when the process was reversed and their drills were turned upon Maxim's steel, they spluttered and crumbled as though they were made of cheese.

In the Belfast Journal of Jan. 6 we are told that what appears to be the greatest discovery yet made by an apostrophe of the gifted Maxim family. It is called "Maxim's Protein from Peppermint Milk" that it will cure dyspepsia there appears to be not the least doubt. As Mr. Maxim said recently to the writer: "It embraces an entirely new chemical principle as applied to medical science. It is the exact substitute for that element which first starts the process of digestion. The discovery was accidentally made by the upsetting of a glass of peppermint milk in my laboratory. It has cured me of dyspepsia, and I feel that others have benefited. I am willing they should have the benefit of my discovery. It is rather expensive. The process of making is not that of simply mixing together common ingredients, but is a difficult chemical process. Whoever takes it will be cured, once and for all, of dyspepsia troubles. I do not propose to go into the patent medicine business as that business is commonly understood, but if any one has trouble with his stomach and wishes relief that will last, he may write to the Maxim Chemical Co., Winthrop, Me. For 40 cents we will send him a sample box of capsules, and fully complying with directions, any person should feel to be perfectly cured, or benefit thereby, we will cheerfully refund the price paid, on receipt of a sworn statement of the same; or, if the person should so desire, one other full box will be sent instead."

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itching of the skin in any part of the body; Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

ASSGEE'S SALE OF CLOTHING

AT THE WHITE STORE, 81 MAIN STREET.

You will not have such bargains a great while longer, only 60 days more for you to get your BUNDLE. LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

OVERCOATS, O'Connell's price, \$18.00, our price \$ 9.50					
"	"	"	16.00,	"	8.50
"	"	"	15.00,	"	8.50
"	"	"	13.00,	"	7.50
"	"	"	10.00,	"	7.00
ULSTERS,	"	"	12.00,	"	8.00
"	"	"	10.00,	"	6.50
"	"	"	8.00,	"	5.00
SUITS,	"	"	21.00,	"	13.50
"	"	"	16.00,	"	9.50
"	"	"	12.00,	"	7.50
"	"	"	10.00,	"	6.75
"	"	"	8.00,	"	5.00
"	"	"	7.00,	"	4.25
PANTS, O'Connell's price, \$6.00, our price, \$3.00					
"	"	"	4.00,	"	2.50
"	"	"	2.00,	"	1.45
"	"	"	1.50,	"	1.05
SHIRTS, Laundered, "	"	"	1.50,	"	.85
"	"	"	1.00,	"	.75
"	"	"	.75,	"	.45
HATS,	"	"	3.00,	"	1.50
"	"	"	2.50,	"	1.00
"	"	"	2.00,	"	.75
HOSE, O'CONNELL'S PRICE, \$.50, OUR PRICE, \$.23					
"	"	"	.25,	"	.18
"	"	"	.15,	"	.09
UMBRELLAS,	"	"	1.50,	"	1.00
"	"	"	1.25,	"	.75
MACKINTOSHES,	"	"	15.00,	"	7.00
"	"	"	10.00,	"	6.00
"	"	"	8.00,	"	5.00

Give us a call, we want to dispose of these goods, WE MUST. The time is nearly up to close this store, now improve this great opportunity.

A. W. CLARK, M. C. HILL, Assignees.

Rob Roy Flour

The finest flour that miller can make from the finest wheat that farmer can raise—produces the finest bread that cook can bake.

WM. A. COOMBS, Coldwater, Mich.

SWAN & SIBLEY CO. JOBBERS OF GRAIN, FEED, SEEDS and GROCERIES. Importers of Salt.

Dealers in the finest quality of Anthracite and Blacksmith Coals. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. 33, 35, 37 Front St., Belfast, Me. TELEPHONE 4-2.

State of Maine. COURT OF INSOLVENCY. WALDO, SS. BELFAST, JANUARY 12, 1898.

OWEN G. WHITE, Assignee on the estate of JAMES F. FERNALD, individually and as a member of Fernald & Mudgett of Belfast, in said County, Insolvent Debtor, having presented his first and final account as assignee of said estate for allowance.

Ordered, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively in The Republican Journal and Belfast Age, newspapers printed in Belfast, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Insolvency to be held at Belfast, on the tenth day of February, 1898, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

C. E. MESERVEY, Judge. Attest:—CHAS. P. HAZELTINE, Register.

James Pattee & Son, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

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Mrs. E. Lancaster, CHIROPODIST, MANICURING and SHAMPOOING. 35 HIGH STREET. Superfuous hair removed by an electric needle. Terms moderate. Orders attended to day or evening. 3m50

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JOHN C. FRENCH, President. GEORGE E. KENDALL, Secretary.

ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 1897. Real estate of Company, unimproved. \$ 117,247 31

LIABILITIES DECEMBER 31, 1897. Net amount of unpaid losses and claims. \$113,023 92

Aggregate amount of liabilities, including net surplus. \$2,937,319 76

James Pattee & Son, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

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[By Telephone to The Journal.]

[All other means of communication being cut off our Seaport correspondent was obliged to report by telephone.]

Mrs. B. O. Sargent is visiting friends in Boston.

Mrs. M. L. Sears arrived home by train Saturday evening.

Bark Alice Reed arrived at Santos Jan. 25th from New York.

W. M. Parse is absent this week on a business trip to Boston.

Miss Ella Devereaux left for her home in Ellsworth by steamer Saturday.

Bark Harvard, L. A. Colcord, arrived at Santos Jan. 24th, 43 days from New York.

The thermometer registered during several days the past week from 20 to 28 below zero.

Capt. Clifton Curtis and son arrived home by train last Wednesday evening from Boston.

Samuel Adams, D. D. G. M., will make his official visit to Sears Lodge, I. O. O. F., tomorrow, Friday, evening.

Several large cases of yarn were landed here last week by the steamer for the knitting factory at Sandpoint.

Capt. James Butman has bought an interest in ship Abner Colburn and will take command on her arrival at New York from Hong Kong.

Only three or four places of business were open here Tuesday, something that never happened before in the memory of our oldest inhabitant.

Miss Anna Stevens, who has been attending the N. E. Conservatory of Music, Boston, during the fall and winter, arrived home by steamer Saturday.

The agent of the B. & N. S. S. Co. reports that the two largest consignees at this landing during 1897 were C. O. Sawyer & Co. of Seaport and J. M. Ames Co. of Stockton Springs.

Sch. George Gurney which was anchored in Long Cove broke adrift Tuesday night and went out with the ice. She is reported as off Gilkey's harbor, and is supposed to have brought up by her anchors.

The 5th assembly of the Ladies' Whist Club, which occurred last Friday evening, proved to be the most enjoyable of the series, as well as the largest attended. Seven tables were filled and the play lasted until a late hour.

The worst storm of many seasons occurred here Tuesday. Snow began falling Monday morning and continued all day. During the night the wind increased to a hurricane and a genuine blizzard prevailed Tuesday.

The roads were badly blocked, and it is estimated that the expense to the town of breaking out will be from \$500 to \$1,000. We have had no communication with the outside world except by wire since Monday night.

District Deputy Grand Master E. J. Wentworth informs us that all arrangements have been made for the convention of the Masonic bodies of the 8th district, to be held at Belfast, Thursday afternoon and evening, Feb. 10th. King David Lodge of Lincolnville will exemplify the entered apprentice degree, beginning at 2 p. m., to be followed by the fellow craft degree by Exalted Master Lodge of Northport. Mariner's Lodge of Seaport will work the Master Mason's degree in the evening.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Chicago Opinion of Jan. 7th, giving an account of the wedding of the editor, Hon. Cassius C. Roberts, and Miss Margaret Bennett, which took place at the church of the Epiphany, Ashland avenue, Adams street, at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, Jan. 5th. More than 200 ladies and gentlemen witnessed the ceremony, after which about thirty relatives and friends repaired to the home of the bride's mother, where supper was served. The house was beautifully decorated with festoons of evergreen, holly and mistletoe.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

PROSPECT VILLAGE. The S. B. I. S. will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Ira Ward February 10th. Mr. John Hill of Belfast was the guest of Miss Mary Grant last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ward are in Bangor visiting Mrs. W. S. brother, Mr. Chas. W. Ward. Miss A. Shute of Stockton Springs is visiting Miss Sarah P. Littlefield. There will be a social dance Feb. 3d at the Grange Hall.

HAILED. Mr. Alex. Gilchrist of Haledale and Miss Mary Weed of Union were united in marriage Jan. 23d by B. Williams, Esq., of Freedom. The thermometer registered 23° below zero last Saturday morning.

The snow is very deep in the woods and people who have not hauled all their wood find it hard getting around with a team.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gilchrist have returned from Thomdike to their home here.

Mrs. Martha B. Sullivan, who has been stopping with Mrs. Mary White, has returned to her home in Thomdike.

PROSPECT FERRY. The Misses Clara and Grace Griffin of Stockton visited relatives here last week. George Batchelder visited friends in Belfast last week. Miss Susie Harding arrived home from Bangor Jan. 15th. Mrs. N. J. Heggen entertained the Ladies' Circle Jan. 24th. Twenty-one were present and all enjoyed a pleasant evening. The next Circle will be held at the schoolhouse, Feb. 15th. All are cordially invited to come and bring their five cents. E. K. Batchelder will furnish an entertainment. Mr. P. Sullivan of Bangor visited at Millard Batchelder's last week. W. H. Sanborn and wife of Belfast visited Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Heagan two days last week. Arthur Moore and wife of Monroe called on friends here last week.

MORRILL. Miss Nellie Thompson was at home a few days last week. Mrs. Alvin Knowlton and two youngest children arrived here recently for a visit. Mr. Frank Adams arrived home last week from a visit to relatives in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Mr. William T. Cressy is failing slowly and refuses to take nourishment.

Mr. L. D. White has been having a serious illness—a heart trouble. Mr. R. L. Daggett and wife are both poorly and great sufferers.

The schools in the new house are progressing successfully. The cold wave pressed the mercury down to 22 below zero here last Sunday morning. Richard Merriam returns to his studies at Maine University this week. Mrs. Deborah Thompson had a narrow escape from serious, if not fatal, burns last Sunday evening. Her clothing accidentally got afire, and she was almost instantly enveloped in flame. Through the active efforts of Rev. Geo. S. Hill, and Mr. Thomas Leonard, who board there, the flames were extinguished and she escaped with slight burns. The Lincoln Baptist Association will hold a quarterly meeting here, beginning Monday evening, Feb. 7th, and holding over Tuesday and Wednesday. Several preachers from abroad are expected.

UNITY. The Unity Dramatic Club and others numbering about thirty drove to Troy Jan. 25th and played the drama "Dot, the Miner's Daughter," to a full house. Jan. 26th they went to Brooks and rendered the same play. About \$25 were realized. Mr. and Mrs. Georgia Grant entertained their friends with a progressive whist party Jan. 24th. There were six tables. Fruit was served and all pronounced it a very pleasant evening. Rev. E. S. Burrill is conducting a series of meetings at Gerish's Corner, Troy. He reports quite an interest manifested. Mr. A. R. Myrick visited his brother, E. H. Myrick, in Troy last Sunday. Mrs. A. R. Myrick is gaining, but is not yet able to use her arm. On account of one of the number being sick the drama was postponed until this week. Mr. Parker, the High school teacher, arrived in town last Saturday. Dr. Cook went to Belfast Friday. W. A. Bartlett was the guest of C. J. Bartlett last Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. T. J. Whitehouse is quite sick. Her daughter Ida is at home from Portland. The measles are somewhat subsiding. There have been about 60 cases in town. Lewis Thompson's family had seven children all sick at one time. Miss Louise Thompson is failing. The High school began Monday with but few scholars.

SANDPOINT. Mrs. John Littlefield of Penobscot and her son Clarence visited her sister, Mrs. Clara Erskine, recently. Mrs. Ira Harriman, who has been at Seaport Harbor several weeks, made a short visit home last week. She will return to the Harbor for another short stay, and then go to Massachusetts to remain until spring. Mrs. Meranda Black left by boat Monday for Boston on business. She expects to open her knitting shop soon. It has been closed for a few weeks vacation. Miss E. L. Maxfield closed her school in the Narrows district Jan. 25th. Miss A. I. Maxfield closed her term in the Brook district the same day. The sociable last Friday evening was largely attended and much enjoyed. Mrs. Eugene Blanchard, who has been very sick for several weeks, is now very low. Mr. Frank Curtis and family visited friends in Monroe recently. Miss Violet Berry finished her school in the Centre district Jan. 21st. Miss Susie Patterson has been quite sick for two weeks. Mr. J. W. Grant has been cutting ice the past week on the over-flow made by C. F. Snow. The duckery, Hersey Retreat and several private families have secured their summer's supply. It is expected Mr. Fisher will preach Feb. 6th.

There is reported to be more snow in this vicinity than at any time for several years.

Sunday morning the thermometer registered 13 below zero and did not go above zero for the day. The E. S. B. I. C. club met Saturday evening with George Ginn. The subject was Robert Burns.

BROOKS. Millard Chase of the Waterville Classical Institute came home last week for a brief visit. He was accompanied by his friend Mr. Sargent. Even Miller of the Augusta Commercial College spent last Saturday and Sunday at home, his friend Mr. Bartlett came with him. Rev. F. S. Doolittle took for his theme last Sunday the subject, "Our indebtedness." Some of our Brooks "fellows" could appreciate his remarks from a financial standpoint, at least. But little hay has been shipped from this station this winter. M. J. Dow sent two car loads to Massachusetts Monday, to try the market. Michael Chase, who for many years has been the largest dealer in this vicinity, is taking some small lots and filling his storehouse, but has sent little away this season. Will not wait and wife of Danversville spent last Thursday and Friday in this place with the family of Capt. J. W. Bennett. Mrs. Waltz is better known in Brooks, where she passed her childhood, as Eva O'Brien. These parties have been recently married and will live in Portland. The best wishes of friends here will follow them to their new home. Miss Mildred O'Brien has returned home from Belfast and will start in business here as a dressmaker. She has learned the trade and is well posted in all the latest styles. Lorenzo D. Jones, Esq., called upon his friends here recently. He has begun the practice of his profession with good prospects of success. The clothing shops are having quite a run of business just now, which is quite a help to the place. It is the hardest time we have had to collect money for a long while. Our farmers should depend upon something more than hay, potatoes and apples for their cash. Why not the creamery? The widow of the late Judah C. Sites is just alive at this writing. She lives with her son, Noyes C. Sites. Mrs. Hannah J. Sites is also not expected to live. She is with her son, Bessey Young. One day last week C. F. Bessey's crew got into a bad scrape. They hitched three horses to a triangle and started to clear a track up the Marsh Stream. When they came to the place where Mr. Chase cut his ice the leader broke in, but luckily the pole horses hung to the solid ice and escaped the icy bath. It was near to the corner and the crew quickly gathered and the horse was got out and scooted for home, where it was well cared for and came out the next morning all right.

A company from Unity headed by the genial James Libby, Esq., gave a dramatic entertainment at G. A. R. hall last week. They were given a full house and a cordial reception. The performance was far ahead of the usual traveling show and evinced care and practice in preparation as well as considerable native talent. We congratulate our Unity friends upon their success.

The Good Templars last Saturday evening had one of the most laughable entertainments ever given in their hall. A. M. Jones convulsed the house with laughter by his rendering of the "Crooked little man" and "Mary had a little lamb." His make up as the over modest parrot was comical in the extreme. "Way down in Tennessee," was sung by Mrs. Jane Jellison and Mrs. Sophia Rowe, with the accompaniment of the violin by A. M. Jones and the banjo by Miss Jenkins. All were in dark costume. The "Antiquarian choir" was a stunner. The participants were arrayed in ye ancient style, and such local musical celebrities as Lane, Edwards, Jones and Dow made up in volume what they lacked in melody, while some of the ladies came near losing their false teeth in their desperate attempts to render artistically such operatic composition as "Old Grimes is dead," "Bill Rowe he had an old white hen," etc. Mrs. A. E. Chase gave one of her sweetest songs, assisted by Mrs. A. E. Dow, as an alto, with Grace E. Dow as organist. Isa Luce and Alice Dow furnished a nice little song, while tableaux, readings, declamations, etc., pretty, nice and proper, were plentifully interspersed. One essential to the success of every organization is the ability of its members to furnish entertainment and this lodge from the date of its organization has been a success in this respect. We notice that our friends at Jackson are to have a dramatic entertainment to-morrow night, Friday Feb. 4th. They always have something worth attending.

THOMDIKE. A cold wave struck this part of the world on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The thermometer registered 21, 37, and 31 degrees below zero, respectively. It is said that Mr. Murch, one of the proprietors of the Goldenrod creamery at Unity, has bought out his partner, Mr. Cook's interest in the business, and will hereafter run the creamery alone. Mr. Murch is an enterprising young man and all wish him much success.

SEARSMONT. H. D. Crie of Cribbeaux was in town last week. James F. Burgess has gone to Two Bush Light Station for a few weeks. Rev. A. T. Dunn, D. D., of Waterville, occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church, Sunday. Rev. A. F. Hinkley will deliver an illustrated lecture on temperance at the M. E. church, Sunday evening. Misses Josie and Alice Knight and Mrs. Dunton of Hope furnished music for a dance at Dirigo hall, Friday evening. They will have another next Friday.

PALERMO. There was a very pleasant social gathering Saturday evening, Jan. 22nd, in North Palermo at Rev. Harry E. Hinkley's, pastor of the First Baptist church. The family had just moved into their new house and about forty of their neighbors and friends met there for a donation party. About eleven dollars were received. The evening was passed with singing and music from the piano, select reading and acting charades. Earl Nelson and Geo. V. Black chose sides and each side in turn represented a charade for the other side to guess. The parts were well represented and interesting. At the close it was announced a draw game, but two having been missed on each side.

Secret Societies.

The regular meeting of Timothy Chase Lodge, F. & A. M., will be held this Thursday, evening. The officers will be installed.

Past Master L. E. McMahon installed the officers of Phoenix Lodge, F. & A. M., Monday evening, the District Deputy being kept away by the storm.

The installation of officers of King Solomon Council, R. & S. M., was postponed from Tuesday evening, Feb. 1st, on account of the storm. The new date has not yet been decided on.

Miss Bertha I. Bird, District Deputy Grand Master, went to Castine last Friday to install the officers of Madocowand Rebeckah Lodge, I. O. O. F. She was accompanied by Mrs. Samuel Adams.

C. B. Hall, Past High Priest, will install the officers of Corinthian Royal Arch Chapter next Monday evening. Picnic supper will be served. The installation will be public to Royal Arch Masons and their families.

As Knights of Pythias day, Feb. 19th, falls on Saturday this year, Belfast Company, Uniform Rank, will have its annual ball on Monday, the 21st, at the Belfast Opera House. The Belfast Band will give a concert and play for the drill and march, and the dance music will be by the Belfast Theatre Orchestra. The supper will, as usual, be furnished in an extemporized dining room on the stage.

James E. Wentworth, D. D. G. M. of the Eighth Masonic District, furnishes the following additional particulars in relation to the Masonic convention to be held at Masonic Temple in Belfast, Feb. 10th. The E. A. and F. C. degrees will be worked at 2 o'clock sharp; the M. D. degree in the evening.

M. W. Hiram Chase, P. G. M., and Henry L. Kigore of Belfast, Rev. O. H. Fernald of Seaport and other distinguished visitors will address the convention. Supper will be furnished visiting brethren. A banquet will be served in the evening. All Masons in good standing are invited.

News of the Granges.

Capt. F. Lane and his soldiers will provide a supper for South Branch Grange Feb. 5th.

Members from Stockton and Granite Granges visited South Branch Grange Jan. 29th.

Equity Grange will hold its annual fair at the Grange Hall next Tuesday evening. There will be a supper, sale and drawing of fancy articles, and a dance.

Mystic Grange, Belmont, conferred the first and second degrees last Saturday evening. Visitors were present from Farmers' Pride Grange of Lincolnville, and members of Mystic living in Belfast came out. A treat was served and a short program presented.

The question, "Resolved, That the frequent changes of the style of dress is one of the leading causes of poverty," was discussed in Seaside Grange last Saturday evening. The discussion was principally by the sisters, though brothers W. P. Thompson and Henry Hayes spoke for the affirmative and negative, respectively.

The Governor's Letter.

Governor Powers has issued a letter to the various sheriffs in the State, counselling them to more vigorously enforce the liquor law. The letter reads:

AUGUSTA, Jan. 26, 1898.

S. G. Norton, Sheriff of Waldo County, Me.: My Dear Sir:—More than 10,000 residents and citizens of Maine have signed petitions and a statement informing me that the prohibitory law is openly and flagrantly violated in many cities and towns owing to the failure of the sheriffs to see that it is enforced. The law is a law of the State, and it is the duty of the sheriffs to see that it is enforced. The law is a law of the State, and it is the duty of the sheriffs to see that it is enforced. The law is a law of the State, and it is the duty of the sheriffs to see that it is enforced.

The basis of the suit is a charge of negligence. A feature of the case will be photographs of the boat in which the young men went onto the river. The pictures are large and plain and show the condition of the craft, a punt, at the time of the disaster.

It is said that the estates of the other ill-fated young men will sue the company. In regard to the case, Bucksport people say that at the time the young men were not obliged to go but went of their own free will. The employees of the mill state that the men had their choice of going or staying at home.

The firm of F. G. Perkins & Co. is composed of Frank G. Perkins of Bucksport, John Littlefield and J. Elmer Littlefield of Brewer. Their business is the manufacture of staves, heading and box stock in a mill plant established some six years ago. They employ about thirty men.

St. Thomas, Jan. 20. Sch. Georgia Gilkey, Gilkey, from Demerara for New York, with sugar, has arrived here with her cargo badly stowed. The cargo must be restowed, but need not be discharged.

Poor & Son are having a handsome steel ceiling put into their drug store, by H. J. Morrison.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Obituary.

Charles A. Bean died at his home in East Belfast, Jan. 27th, after a long illness, at the age of 62 years and 8 months. He was born on the Bean homestead, the farm on which his life was spent and on which he died. He was one of the four sons of the late Louis Bean, but one of whom now survives, Augustus Bean, a member of the Boston fire department. In early life Charles followed the sea, but retired about ten years ago. He married Eliza, daughter of Bateman Decrow of Freedom, who was one of a family of ten, and one of the seven daughters now living. He left one son, Everett Bean, engineer of the schooner Young Brothers, who arrived home from a year's service on the vessel a few days before his father's death. Mr. Bean was a quiet, unassuming man, honest and reliable, and was greatly attached to his home and family. In his death the community loses a valuable member. The funeral was held Friday afternoon at his late home, Rev. J. F. Tilton officiating. The bearers were F. B. Strout, Albert O. Hall, Lorenzo Patterson and C. B. Stephenson. The remains were placed in the receiving tomb at Grove Cemetery, to await interment next spring.

For Weak Men With Nervous Debility.

Weak men suffering from nervous debility, weakened by over-exhausted vigour, can now take new hope. Dr. Greene, 31 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the most successful specialist in curing this class of diseases, offers to give free consultation by letter to all weakened, nerveless and nerve exhausted men. Write him immediately. He will explain your case so you can perfectly understand your condition. He will cure you with his wonderful strengthening and invigorating medicines.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BELFAST.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 30. Sch. Myra Sears, Fullerton, Portland.

Jan. 31. Sch. P. M. Bonney, Burgess, Vinalhaven.

SAILED.

Jan. 29. Sch. Volant, Pendleton, Rockland.

AMERICAN PORTS.

New York, Jan. 26. Old, sch. Hattie H. Barbour, 27, sid, bark Matanzas, Havana; ar, sch. Mary A. Hall, Albany, Port Philadelphia; 28, ar, bark Adolph Orth, Amherst, Sagaport; 28, bark St. Lucie, Rio Janeiro; sid, sch. C. C. Pendleton, Burgess, Brunswick, Ga.

Boston, Jan. 29. Ar, sch. Carrie E. Look, Vazee, Jacksonville; 31, sid, bark Ethel, for Montevideo, for others.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29. Ar, sch. Sarah E. Palmer, Whitler, Boston.

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Portland, Jan. 28. Ar, sch. Fannie E. Edith, Lyder, Belfast.

Providence, Jan. 25. Ar, sch. F. C. Pennington, Gardner, New York.

San Francisco, Jan. 27. Sid, brig H. B. Hussey, Portland.

New Haven, Jan. 26. Ar, sch. Wm. E. Dyer, New York.

Perth Amboy, Jan. 29. Sid, sch. Scotia, Davis, Jacksonville.

Brunswick, Ga., Jan. 28. Sid, sch. John Smith, New York; 29, sid, sch. Jose Oliveri, New York; 31, sid, sch. Joel Sheppard, Carter, Noank, Ct.; Mary L. Crosby, Trum, do; Wm. H. Sumner, Pendleton, Elizabethport.

Everett, Jan. 28. Sid, sch. Jacob Reed, Brunker, New York.

New London, Jan. 28. Sid, sch. Sea Bird, Robinson, Amboy for Wickford.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 28. Ar, sch. Jennie F. Wiley, Buger, St. Pierre, Mart.

San Francisco, Jan. 29. Ar, ship Wm. J. Roteh, New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Hong Kong, Dec. 4. Sid, ship Abner Colburn, New York; 16, in port, bark Fred P. Littlefield, from Honolulu.

St. Pierre, Mart., Jan. 29. In port, sch. Jennie F. Wiley from Jacksonville, ar, Dec. 31.

Havana, Jan. 20. Sid, sch. Lizzie B. Wiley, Ship, New York.

Honolulu, Jan. 8. In port, bark Adam W. Spies, from New York.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 21. Ar, bark Grace Lyn, from Gilkey, New York.

Barbados, Jan. 12. Old, sch. Nimbus, Turks Island; 17, in port bark C. P. Dixon, from Port Elizabeth for New York, rpg.

Santos, Jan. 24. Ar, bark Harvard, New York; 25, ar, bark Reed, New York.

London, Dec. 29. Sid, ship Bangahae, New York.

Gardens, Jan. 28. Ar, sch. Abbie C. Young, W. H. White, Mobile.

Hogo, Jan. 8. In port, ship Emily Reed, for Zanzibar and New York.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 27. Ar, bark Thomas A. Goldard, Boston.

Suit Against a Bucksport Firm.

P. H. Gillin, Esq., of Bangor, counsel for Annie McLain, of Bangor, administrator of the estate of Martin Russell, has brought suit in the sum of \$5,000 against F. G. Perkins & Co., of Bucksport, for the death of Russell, Sept. 21st of last year. Russell was one of the young men drowned in the Penobscot river off Bucksport, above Indian point, on the day named.

Four of them went out in a frail boat after logs for the defendant company. They were regularly employed in said mill.

The basis of the suit is a charge of negligence. A feature of the case will be photographs of the boat in which the young men went onto the river. The pictures are large and plain and show the condition of the craft, a punt, at the time of the disaster.

It is said that the estates of the other ill-fated young men will sue the company. In regard to the case, Bucksport people say that at the time the young men were not obliged to go but went of their own free will. The employees of the mill state that the men had their choice of going or staying at home.

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Poor & Son are having a handsome steel ceiling put into their drug store, by H. J. Morrison.

Good Horses in Brooks.

We have a few good horses here in Brooks. Ellen L. is wintering finely, has gotten over his accident and is going better than ever. In the stable with Ellen L. is a stallion by Manbrino Wilkes, dam by Gideon, stands about 15 1/2, color gray. He has a lot of speed (pacing). The first time ever to the track or hitched to a sulky he paced a quarter in 35 sec. He and Ellen L. will be campaigned another season.

One of the most stylish gentlemen's driving horse is owned by T. I. Huxford, color bay, four white feet and strip in face, do a man good to ride after him; wants to mate him.

I. S. Staples & Son have quite a good one, they always have, (so like says). They are buying and selling a few with their carriage business.

C. E. Lane has Kingpin, 29 1/2, by Broadway. Charles is doing "driving them in" and has gone into the Life Insurance; thinks he can do better at that than racing horses, but trades for one occasionally and is now looking for an oculist.

James Bates is wintering ten. At the head stands his stallion Victor's Last by Victor 223. He has a nice mare after him, he has also, color bay and can go along some; he looks a good good one.

Hon. I. G. Reynolds of South Brooks, has a great brood mare, thoroughbred on the sire's side and out of the Gould mare, the dam of Bully Brooks and grand dam of Lady Brooks. Her colts out of this mare after Harbinger, all good ones; one, the mare Busy Bee, 224 1/4, I have seen go a mile in 24, the last quarter 31 1/4. He has a roan gelding, that Reynolds says is the best one of the four; is now breeding to Neisonee, he by Nelson; he has five after this horse.

I was in E. C. West's stable, Frankfort, (O. address Monroe). He is wintering eleven; at the head stands his stallion Eckstine by Constellation, out of a Gideon mare. The horse resembles his sire very much, stands 15 3/4, weight 1,100. He has ten colts after him; all good ones; one pair, black, stand 15 1/2, well matched. Five-year-olds. But the pride of the stable is a bay colt (two, coming three) by Eckstine, out of the dam of Patrole 214 1/4. I did not see him move any but they say he can pace very fast; he also has a good mare for him. He has in his barn twenty-four head of horned cattle. Mr. West is a farmer as his stock will show. [C. Boody, in Turf, Farm and Home.

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